"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, with moderate temperature; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,033. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY WILL GIVE SATISFACTION IF SHE IS WRONG, SAYS HER CHANCELLOR; WILSON EXPECTS DISAVOWAL; ROOSEVELT WOULD BACK PRESIDENT ONLY IF RIGHT

TEUTONS STRIKE AT RUSSIAN LINES TO THE INTERIOR

Advance Toward Vilna and Against Railway Leading East from Brest-Litovsk.

PUSH FOE INTO FORTRESS

Outer Lines Broken, Vienna and Berlin Report—Circle Extended on the North.

CONFIDENCE IN GRAND DUKE

British Critics Believe He Will Continue to Extricate His Forces Successfully.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Progress is reported today by each of the five armies which are marching on Brest-Litovsk. One of these armies—that on the southwest front—is said to be have broken through one of the advanced positions of the fortress.

General Eichhorn, who captured Kovno, is moving eastward, and his plan is apparently to march rapidly on Vilna and, after occupying that town, to attempt an advance to Minsk, thus placing his army on the Russian line of retreat from the Bug, while Field Marshal von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria continue their efforts to envelop Brest-Litovsk.

To the southeast of Brest-Litovsk Austro-German cavalry is moving north from Kovel, the Vienna report says, toward Kobrin on the railway to Pinsk, while other forces are working along the direct line from Kovel to Brest-Litovsk.

As Grand Duke Nicholas still has other lines of retreat open to him and as his rear guards heretofore have shown their ability to hold off the Austro-Germans until their retirement was effected, military writers here do not believe the plan to cut off the Russian retreat will succeed.

Weather conditions are playing a part in the operations on the eastern front. It is reported that the roads in Courland are softening already, as the result of continued rains, and that the Germans are finding it more difficult to move forward their artillery. They are still trying, however, to force back the Russians who are holding the line between the Rivers Aa and Dvina, and claim to have been successful at one point at least.

This official statement was issued today at the Austrian War Office:

The troops of Archduke Ferdinand and General Koeyess, together with our allies, pushed back the enemy, fighting constantly, toward the Lesna.

The resistance of the Russians, fighting southwest of Brest-Litovsk, was broken, and they were driven back to the fortress girdle by the division of Field Marshal von Arz and German troops.

Northeast of Vladova German forces are driving the enemy further into the marshy district. The cavalry under General Puhallo is advancing on both sides of the road from Kovel to Kobrin. (Kobrin lies to the east of Brest-Litovsk, and is on the opposite side of the dreaded Pripet marshes from Kovel.)

Honved Hussars stormed a fortified village on the railway line from Kovel to Brest-Litovsk.

Between Vladimir-Volynsky and the Bessarabian frontier quiet prevails.

The official statement of the German War Office follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: North of the Niemen River 750 Russians were taken prisoners during successful engagements in the neighborhood of Birshi (southeast of Mitau).

The army of General von Eichhorn is advancing victoriously toward the east, fighting all the way. This army captured 1,850 Russians and took several machine guns.

The army of General von Scholz reached Berecowka, captured Knyszyn, and crossed the Narew River to the south of Tykocin.

The army of General von Gallwitz captured the Narew River crossing on the Sokoly-Bialystok highroad. Its right wing has reached Orlanka, after having driven back the enemy. This army took more than 4,700 prisoners, including eighteen officers and nine machine guns.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Yesterday the enemy attempted in vain to bring our pursuit to a standstill. He was attacked and thrown back into Bialowies Forest. South of this forest our troops reached the region to the east of Wierschowicze. We captured more than 1,700 prisoners.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Pursuin gthe defeated enemy, this army group is approaching the hills on the western bank of the Lesna, north of Brest-Litovsk. On the southwestern front of Brest-Litovsk, at Dobbynka, the Austro-Hungarian and German troops broke through the advanced positions of the fortress yesterday.

On the eastern bank of the Bug, northeast of Vladova, parts of the army of General von Linsengen are advancing toward the north, fighting all the way

The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

In the Riga district there has been no change in the situation. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting to the westward continues on approximately the same front.

In the direction of Vilna the enemy delivered yesterday only isolated attacks on the front northwest of Ivje, which we repulsed.

On the Middle Niemen our troops operating on the left bank gradually are concentrating toward the river.

On the front between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk district the enemy continues to exert the greatest pressure.

West of the Forest of Bialowies, between the Bielsk Road and the station of Glanovka, and Visokie-Litovsk and Prushani, and in the region west of Brist-Litovsk in the course of yesterday and today we repulsed attempts of the enemy to attack our positions; also on the right bank of the Bug the enemy striving to advance along the road from Pushcha in this district.

On the sectors in the district south of Vladimir-Volynsky there were unimportant outpost encounters.

In Galicia, on some sectors of our front, there was rifle firing and isolated artillery duels.

OSSOWETZ FORTS BLOWN UP.

Garrison Joins Field Army After a Year of Fighting.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London).—In accordance with orders received

Continued on Page 2.

TO INVADE BULGARIA TO ATTACK SERBIA

London Times Says Central Allies Warn Sofia Resistance Will Be Futile.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the Balkan correspondent of The London Times says that reports have been received there from many quarters to the effect that the Austro-German forces which are being concentrated along the northern bank of the Danube for the projected invasion of Serbia will enter that country through Bulgarian territory via Widin, Belogradchik, and Sofia.

The Times correspondent, who is usually well informed, says he has reason to believe that the Bulgarian Government has been notified of this intended aggression with the admonition that opposition would be futile and the suggestion that it co-operate with the Central Powers.

The fate of Belgium, he says he has heard, has been cited as an object lesson of what might happen if resistance were offered, while Bulgaria has been told that if she acquiesces in the plan she will receive a free hand in dealing with Serbia.

Much will depend, the correspondent asserts, upon the attitude of Rumania, whose intentions are unknown, but who is believed to be averse to another Balkan conflict and to disapprove an attack upon Serbia.

Serbia's reply to the Quadruple Entente note respecting concessions to Bulgaria was handed to Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday, according to a Rome dispatch to The Daily Telegraph.

Serbia's reply to the note of the Allies is expected to reach London tomorrow, and there is reason to believe, it is stated in official circles, that it will concede the main points the Allies have asked in behalf of Bulgaria.

What Greece's answer to the Allies will be is not yet known. It has developed that Greece gave a formal refusal to the request to cede territory in dispute, some time ago, but that is now expected to be withdrawn by the new Venizelos Ministry and a more favorable attitude to the Allies adopted.

COLOGNE, Aug. 25, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia says:

"Bulgaria has assured the Athens Government that no hostile intentions against Greece are entertained by Bulgaria.

"Evidence is at hand that Rumania has not abandoned her efforts to induce Bulgaria to join in united action against Turkey in aid of the Quadruple Entente powers.

"The conclusion of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement is regarded as a great success for Bulgarian diplomacy."

SAYS RUSSIAN SHELLS ARE NOW PLENTIFUL

Chairman of Defense Committee Declares Munitions Have Been More Than Doubled.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—The shell crisis in Russia is over, according to an announcement made by Chairman Shingareff of the Duma Defense Committee to The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent.

The quantity of munitions, the statement continues, has been more than doubled and all necessary supplies are going forward promptly. The Russian Army now is in splendid fighting condition, it is stated, and the machinery of the Internal Administration is gradually being adapted to the new conditions.

"The word 'evacuation,' says the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "is losing its terrors in the minds of the people, who are beginning to regard the idea of somewhat protracted mobility as a feasible military scheme."

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent also telegraphs in an optimistic vein. He says a new phase of the Russian operations is now beginning in which the Russians will have two useful allies, namely Autumn mist and Autumn mud.

"Already," says the correspondent, "seven Teutonic armies in many places are floundering through marshy districts where there is a thick fog in the morning and evening and where the rains are turning the roads into deep mud. Amid the lakes and bogs where the operations must now take place the Germans will often be obliged to move in narrow causeways and thus the Russians will be able to inflict terrific losses at small cost. The foggy weather will prevent the German airmen from feeling out the Russian positions.

"An indication of what the Russians will do next is given in an official announcement that the time has come for the Russian armies to select a suitable position upon which to remain until it can be made to serve as a point of departure for a decisive advance. In other words, the Russians now plan to dig themselves into a fortified defensive front such as exists in the West."

T. A. EDISON INJURED IN LABORATORY TEST

Potash Flies Into Inventor's Eyes While He is Making an Experiment in His Plant.

A solution of potash was splashed into the eyes of Thomas A. Edison yesterday afternoon while he was working in his laboratory at Silver Lake, near Newark, N. J., where he is manufacturing carbolic acid. Mr. Edison was at the time experimenting with a view to doing away with the odors incident to making carbolic acid, as those living in the neighborhood had complained of the fumes.

Mr. Edison started to draw off some of the potash solution, which was kept under pressure in an iron container. The pressure was too high, and his face and clothing were sprayed with the liquid. The inventor washed his eyes immediately and then applied an alleviative. For a while he quit his laboratory work, but, in order that none of his twenty working hours a day should be wasted, he sat down, as he bathed his eyes, and talked over business matters with William H. Meadowcroft, his right-hand man. After an hour his eyes were still smarting, but not in any danger, and he returned to the laboratory.

WHEN THIRSTY, a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water, sweetened to suit, makes a refreshing and healthful drink.—Advt.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER

Bethmann-Hollweg Says He Only Awaits Facts to Meet Our Demands.

PREPARED FOR DISAVOWAL?

Germany to Ascertain if Submarine Captain Disobeyed Orders.

JAGOW RECEIVES GERARD

American Envoy and Foreign Minister Confer on Sinking of the Arabic.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 26, 3:49 A. M.)—If the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking the steamer Arabic, the German Government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg informed The Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

The Imperial Chancellor made the following statement of Germany's position on the sinking of the Arabic:

"As long as the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic have not been fully cleared up, it is impossible for me to make a definite statement. Thus far we have received no report about it.

"Now we do not even know whether the sinking of the ship was caused by a mine or by a torpedo fired from a German submarine, nor de we know whether, in this latter case, the Arabic herself may not by her actions, perhaps, have justified the proceedings of the commander of the submarine.

"Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both Governments."

Public Hopes for Agreement.

The Associated Press correspondent gathered in conversations yesterday and today that the restrained attitude of most of the newspapers represented the feelings of the more calm and cool-headed politicians and leaders of public opinion. Seemingly there is a general desire among them to avoid complications with the United States if possible.

The adoption of a policy which, without abandoning the principle of submarine warfare on commerce, would meet the American wishes regarding the safety of American passengers and sailors, would find approval in large cricles of the more thoughtful element.

It had been hoped here that such a solution had been reached, and the large number of recent cases in which ships were destroyed without involving the loss of noncombatant lives nourished the belief that precautionary instructions had been given to provide an opportunity of escape for passengers and crew.

This belief still persists, despite the Arabic incident, and the opinion largely prevails that there must have been attendant circumstances, as yet unproved or undisclosed, to justify the action of the submarine which torpedoed the Arabic if the destruction of the vessel was not due to a mine.

PARTY CHIEFS FOR PEACE.

Two Reichstag Leaders Disclaim German Hostility to America.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via Sayville, L. I.)—The sinking of the Arabic has not created any excitement here. The masses are absolutely ignorant of the excitement in America, and up to this moment few newspapers have commented editorially on the incident, and then only in a scanty way. Only short telegrams of English origin concerning the sinking have been printed. The official world positively declines to form an opinion or make a statement until the return or all the submarines.

Count Schwerin, President of the Prussian Legislature and a conservative member of the Reichstag, made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "I am absolutely sure that the entire German nation now as always desires to remain on friendly terms with the United States. Of course we must protect our interests and retain our freedom of action as necessitated by the character of the war. Regarding the particular case of the sinking of the Arabic, I must refrain from expressing an opinion because of the absolute lack of reliable information at hand at the moment."

The correspondent also obtained the following statement from Eduard David, at the present moment the most prominent leader of the Social Democratic Party: "I cannot give an opinion on the Arabic case until I am in possession of the official details. I am positive that not one Social Democrat wants war with America. We will all deeply regret it if the United States joins in with our enemies. I cannot conceive that any thinking person in America believes for a moment that any sensible person in Germany wants war with the United States."

Von Jagow Asks Gerard to Call.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Ambassador Gerard at 2 o'clock this afternoon received a request from Foreign Minister von Jagow to call on him and left a luncheon party to respond to the invitation. The Ambassador conferred a half hour with the Foreign Minister. Ambassador Gerard afterward would say nothing regarding the conversation.

Mr. Gerard had called on the Foreign Minister last evening and asked for information concerning the sinking of the Arabic, but was told that the Government had no official news whatever on the subject.

While the situation regarding the Arabic is by no means clear, indications were noticeable today of a belief that a moderate amount of optimism regarding the case was justified and that a way would be found out of the entanglement, even should it be established that the steamer was torpedoed without warning—an assumption which the German Government has as yet no reason to accept.

The newspapers and the public seem hardly to have awakened to the nature of the situation, and between the divergent views of Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan, which they received today, find little enlightenment regarding the real state of American public opinion. The Foreign Office, however, is evidently fully aware of the delicate nature of the situation and is disposed to avoid a crisis which is furthest from its desire.

Hear Congress is to Assemble.

The London Daily Telegraph's New York dispatch, asserting that it is the determination of Washington to recall its Ambassador and to summon Congress to consider the mobilization of its army and navy, if Germany does not disavow the torpedoing of the Arabic was published here today, but the Berlin newspapers printed it inconspicuously and without comment. Evidently with a desire not to excite public opinion. Some of the newspapers even refrained altogether from publishing the item.

Only Count von Reventlow, the naval critic of the Tageblatt, breaks loose from restraint with regard to the Arabic. He declares that it is utterly inconceivable that the Government under any circumstances could disavow the sinking of the Arabic since she was a British steamer within the war zone and could not be torpedoed unjustifiably.

"If the Daily Telegraph's dispatch," says Count von Reventlow, "was launched in an attempt to bluff Germany, it is labor lost. The submarine campaign can, under no circumstances be changed or the successful action of a submarine commander disavowed as illegal."

SWEDEN PROTESTS AGAIN.

Demands Satisfaction for a German Attack on the Gotland.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Another protest has been made to the German Government by Sweden.

The complaint in this instance has to do with the shelling of the Swedish steamer Gotland, which subsequently was taken into Cuxhaven by the Germans. The Swedish Government states that the steamer carried no contraband.

Crown Prince 'Waits With Joy' for the Offensive 'That We Love'

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (Via London.)—An army order issued by Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, on Aug. 22, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Longwy, the Saarbruecken Volks-Zeitung says, expressed the earnest hope that the Emperor might soon call upon his forces in the West for a renewal of offensive warfare. The order concluded with these words:

"Upon the joyful life of offensive battles followed our mole war of hardships, by which we have interposed inseverable chains before the enemy storming against us with impotent rage, thus enabling our brothers in the east to conduct an incomparable campaign of victory, but, as under a volcano, irrepressible fires burn and spread until, forcibly bursting through, they liberate their powers, so we await with undimished joy the day of battle when the Emperor summons us to a new attack. Out of the trenches and tunnels, into the war that we love; God grant that this day may come soon. France must again recognize the victory of Longwy."

T. R. TALKS AT PLATTSBURG

If President Is Wrong, Citizens Should Show Him His Duty.

IMPATIENT OF ELOQUENCE

Unless Supported by Action—Says Belgium and Lusitania Called for Deeds.

SPEAKS TO THE RECRUITS

Criticises Failure to Strengthen Defense—Flays Pacifists and Hyphenated Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt, speaking tonight on the drill plain of the United States Military Instruction Camp, denounced the hyphenated American, the professional pacifist, the poltroon, the "college sissy," and the man with "a mean soul." Later he gave out for publication a statement in which he said Americans should stand by the President, but only so far as he was right, and spoke contemptuously of "elocution as a substitute for action."

Just before leaving the camp tonight Colonel Roosevelt dictated the following statement:

"I wish to make one comment on the statement so frequently made that we must stand by the President. I heartily subscribe to this on condition and only on condition that it is followed by the statement so long as the President stands by the country.

"It is defensible to state that we stand by the country, right or wrong; it is indefensible for any free man in a free republic to state that he will stand by any official right or wrong, or by any ex-official.

"Even as regards the country, while I believe that once war is on, every citizen should stand by the land, yet in any crisis which may or may not lead up to war, the prime duty of the citizen is, by criticism and advice, even against what he may know to be the majority opinion of his fellow citizens, to insist that the nation take the right course of action.

"There is even a stronger reason for demanding of every loyal citizen that after the President has been given ample time to act rightly and has either not acted at all or has acted wrongly, that he shall be made to feel that the citizens whom he has been elected to serve, demand that he be loyal to the honor and to the interests of the land.

"The President has the right to have said of him nothing but what is true; he should have sufficient time to make his policy clear; but as regards supporting him in all public policy, and above all in international policy, the right of any President is only to demand public support because he does well; because he serves the public well, and not merely because he is President.

"President differ, just like other folks. No man could effectively stand by President Lincoln unless he had stood against President Buchanan. If, after the firing on Sumter, President Lincoln had in a public speech announced that the believers in the Union were too proud to fight, and if instead of action there had been three months of admirable elocutionary correspondence with Jefferson Davis, by midsummer the friends of the Union would have followed Horace Greeley's advice, to let the erring sisters go in peace—for peace at that date was put above righteousness by some mistaken souls, just as it is at the present day.

"The man who believes in peace at any price or in substituting all inclusive arbitration treaties for an army and navy should instantly move to China. If he stays here, then more manly people will have to defend him, and he is not worth defending. Let him get out of the country as quickly as possible. To treat elocution as a substitute for action, to rely upon high sounding words unbacked by deeds, is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham."

Speech to Men Who Prepare.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered before the officers and men of the regular army on duty at the camp, the 1,400 bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and others who make up the Business Men's Regiment, and 2,000 civilians—a crowd of more than 5,000 persons all told. The speech was loudly cheered.

The speech came at the end of a busy day for the Colonel. After he had seen all there was to see within the tented city he raced off to the drill plain of Plattsburg Barracks and watched the Second Battalion of the Business Men work out a problem. Then he went over to the south in an automobile to see the finish of a comoat problem in which the First Battalion had the leading part. He ate "camp chow" for luncheon, and later watched the cavalry, engineers, and field artillery at their work. Returning to Plattsburg Barracks, he saw the entire regiment pass in review. Then he returned to acmp for an old-time army supper, and later delivered his speech.

The speech was set for 6:45 P. M., and on the minute the Colonel began. Before him, forming a huge crescent, the

Continued on Page 4.

Count von Bernstorff Goes to Washington; Showed Marked Optimism on His Visit Here

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left this city at 6 o'clock last evening for Washington, where, it is said, he will confer with Secretary Lansing. Earlier in the day the Count had said that he would probably go to Washington as soon as he should hear from Berlin again on the Arabic incident.

When the Ambassador came from Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday morning, he appeared to be in a very cheerful frame of mind and exceedingly optimistic regarding the situation as developed within the last twenty-four hours.

He said that he had received no further communication from Berlin, and so had nothing to say.

Conferences With Our Envoy in Vienna.

GENEVA, Aug. 25.—Dispatches from Vienna to Swiss newspapers state that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, had a long interview yesterday with United States Ambassador Penfield.

It is stated also that the German Foreign Minister is expected in Vienna soon.

ARREST GERMAN 'SPY' AT CAPITAL

Young Reservist Had Photographs of Fortifications Guarding Washington.

GENERAL INQUIRY ORDERED

Federal Government Said to be Looking Into Activities of Teuton Agents Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Agents of the Secret Service of the Department of Justice today arrested here on a charge of espionage Gustav Kopsch, a German reservist, who had in his possession many photographs and films of the fortifications at Fortress Monroe and pictures of the proposed fortifications at Cape Henry, protecting the entrance to Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay.

Kopsch is the second Teuton to be arrested on this charge, an Austrian of many aliases having been taken into custody two weeks ago in Florida for having pictures of coast defenses in that State.

The specific charge against Kopsch is that he violated Article 3 of the Act of 1911, which prohibits the making of pictures, or the having possession of pictures that might impair the defenses of the United States. The prescribed penalty is a fine of $1,000, imprisonment for one year, or both. Kopsch tonight is in the District of Columbia jail in default of $5,000 bond fixed by a United States Commissioner.

Kopsch's alleged activities occurred in late July and early August. He first attracted attention by taking many photographs about Fortress Monroe and Cape Henry, where new batteries will be placed, and by the many questions he asked about the plans for new works. He is said to have inquired where the guns would be placed and where the new pier would be built at Cape Henry for marine communications with the other forts in the bay.

For some time Kopsch has been living here at a boarding house at 1429 U Street. His movements were regarded as mysterious and attracted comment of his fellow-boarders, though his employment in some capacity by the Carnegie Institute seemed to explain his presence. The detectives who made the arrest got the impression that Kopsch, in spite of the notice he had attracted, was utterly unaware that he was suspected.

Kopsch told officials that he was born in Dresden and came to the United States four years ago. He obtained employment with the Carnegie Institute in Washington two years ago as an instrument maker, and there has been nothing to show that he did not get the position in any other than a legitimate way. Kopsch took out his first citizenship papers, but did not complete his naturalization. He is 27 years old.

Kopsch had a suit case full of drawings and photographs of forts on the Atlantic Coast. He said that he tried to get the location of every Marconi station in the United States. Asked how he managed to take photographs of Fort Montress, where he came under suspicion, he said that a drunken sentry gave him permission to do so.

At Kopsch's boarding house, kept by Mrs. Maud C. Stockard, it was said tonight that Mrs. Stockard was not there and that orders had been given by the Department of Justice not to discuss the case.

There were intimations today that the Administration was using the cases at its disposal to press an inquiry into reported activities of German propagandists in this country. Many clues have been supplied to the various departments of the Government, and these are being sifted and followed up by the Department of Justice.

HUNT SPIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Federal Agents Reported on Trail of German Propagandists.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Every available Department of Justice agent in this city and the outlying districts is investigating an alleged German spy system in this city, it was learned today. Action, it is said, was taken two weeks ago on urgent orders from Washington, with the result that routine work of the local office has been halted and the energies of these special agents concentrated on the work of unearthing the methods of such a system, if any exists, in this city.

Particular attention is being paid to the newspaper bulletin boards, where foreign-born residents congregate daily and discuss the progress of the war. Government officials have noticed that animated arguments take place regu-

Continued on Page 2.

URGES GOVERNORS TO AID BIG NAVY

Daniels Shows Dreadnoughts at Work and Pleads for Help of Interior States.

FAVORS STEADY INCREASE

Says Valor Can't Defeat Superior Force—Executives Watch Battleship Evolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Governors of the States, who have been holding their annual conference here, at 5 o'clock this afternoon met in the quarters of Admiral Frank Fletcher on the superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet. For three hours they had been watching fleet evolutions and tactical manoeuvres by ten battleships and sixteen torpedo destroyers. Many of them had never seen a battleship before and some even had not seen the ocean.

When they were gathered in the cabin, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels told them that Governor Walsh of Massachusetts had asked him to lend a battleship for the conference, but that he had lent all the fleet that was in New England waters. It was just leaving, he said, for a month's target practice off the Virginia Capes.

"You have not seen a review," the Secretary continued. "You have seen the fleet at work. The officers, the Secretary, the President even cannot make a navy. The people make the navy. New York and Boston and Philadelphia alone cannot make a navy; the interior must help make the navy, too, if we are going to have one. I believe we should increase this navy steadily so that in a time of stress and emergency the strong right arm of the nation will be able to defend the country against attack from any quarter.

"I know that when you gentlemen go to your homes you will speak the word that will determine how large our navy shall be, leaving to the experts the determination of the type of the ships and the quality of munitions. Since the war began every officer in our navy has been turning to profit all that we have learned in this war: and the best things we are doing, like our inventions, are things we cannot talk about. Today your navy has no superior in the world.

"But there are stronger navies. If we have twenty ships and an enemy has forty, the valor of our men and excellence of our ships will be of no avail. It is for us to continue to strengthen our navy, and that means that the interior must want it as well as the States along the coast."

Admiral Fletcher then spoke a few words of welcome, and Governor Whitman proposed and Governor Goldsborough of Maryland seconded a vote of thanks to the Secretary, Admiral, and officers, which was carried by a rising vote. The Governors said little, but it was evident that they felt a good deal. They talked about it, too, afterward as they got together by ones and twos about the deck, and the burden of the talk was the need of further preparedness.

The Governors went aboard the Wyoming in Charlestown Navy Yard at noon and were greeted by Secretary Daniels, who had transferred his flag from the yacht Dolphin. The big warship had altogether nearly three hundred guests. To every Governor a naval officer was detailed as aid. While the Wyoming steamed slowly out of Boston Harbor, saluted by one of the destroyers in the navy yard, leaving several warships tied up at the piers, and passing a number of German liners interned in the bay, the Governors scattered about the decks. There was no part of the ship which the Governors did not inspect. Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Williams of Oklahoma went into No. 1 Turret and observed the marvelously rapid loading of the 12-inch gun.

It was a little after 2 o'clock off Boston Lightship when the Governors on the Wyoming saw a mass of smoke on the horizon, and presently it developed into the larger part of the Atlantic fleet—the second and third and part of the first battleship divisions and the destroyer flotilla. The Wyoming slowed down and the ships passed her, their bands playing the national anthem and their crews saluting. First came the scout cruiser Birmingham, flying the flag of Captain Sims, commander of the torpedo flotilla, and behind her in double line sixteen destroyers, some white, some dead gray, some painted in the new checker-board pattern.

Then came the Arkansas, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Mayo, and the Texas, these two superdreadnoughts of the first division. In the second divis-

Continued on Page 2.

ARABIC CASE TO BE FINAL

United States Must Now Have a Definite Statement From Germany.

THROUGH WITH PROTESTS

Clear-Cut Understanding of Berlin's Policy All That Will Satisfy Administration.

IT IS EXPECTED TO GET IT

Washington Officials Think Bernstorff Has Opened the Eyes of His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The diplomatic situation between the United States and Germany assumed a new character today in the understanding that the Administration would use the Arabic incident as a basis for calling on the German Government for a definite statement of its attitude toward the American demand that there must be no repetition of the acts of German submarines in contravention of the rights of Americans on the high seas.

Germany's responses to the several notes on the subject of submarine warfare have left unsaid much that the United States was anxious to hear in the way of assurances of a determination to safeguard American lives and shipping. The Administration is credited with an intention to use the Arabic case as a means of obtaining a frank disclosure of Germany's purposes toward vessels carrying Americans.

Germany has never disclaimed responsibility of intention to cause the death of Americans on the Lusitania. Nor has she agreed to abide by the principle emphasized by the United States that merchant ships must not be sunk without warning. This Government desires assurances of that character, and is expected to utilize the forthcoming exchanges over the Arabic incident as a means to having Germany place herself on record as having no intention to imperil Americans who may be on board any merchant vessels traversing the war zone. Put in another way, the Administration desires to make the Arabic case bring a definite settlement of the issues between the two Governments. It wishes to be assured that unnecessary peril to Americans ended with the sinking of the Arabic.

There are bound to be exchanges of some sort between the two Governments, but the disposition of the Administration is to have the Arabic matter determined without any more controversy. The Administration is said to be through with sending notes to Germany and to desire a clear-cut adjustment and understanding of the differences that have arisen through the conduct of German submarines.

President Expects Disavowal.

A day's opportunity to study and consider the expressions contained in the telegram which Count von Bernstorff sent to Secretary Lansing yesterday in behalf of his Government, asking that the United States take no definite stand in the Arabic case until Germany had a chance to present her side, produces the impression that, while Germany does not disavow responsibility for the sinking of the liner, she has laid the foundation for an ultimate disavowal. This view is credited to President Wilson. Officials are not committing themselves as to the meaning of the German communication, however. They feel that definite assurances of German intention not to attack merchant ships without warning are necessary to give satisfaction to this Government.

To some persons in authority the most important part of Count von Bernstorff's telegram was the expression of opinion that the published statements of survivors of the Arabic "cannot correspond with the facts." This expression, considered with Germany's further assertion that "if Americans should have actually lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions," is regarded as indicating that Germany is preparing to disavow intention to have sunk the Arabic wantonly and to give assurances that ships carrying Americans will not be attacked until all on board had had an opportunity to reach safety. A disavowal of that charac-

ter would go a long way toward satisfying the United States, according to the belief of some officials.

There is a disposition in official circles to give credit to Count von Bernstorff for what seems to be a more moderate attitude on the part of his Government concerning the American position. It was understood that the German Ambassador had been advising the Berlin Foreign Office that feeling in this country was aroused over the Lusitania sinking, and that concessions should be made to the American view that merchant ships should not be attacked without compliance with the rule of visit and search or the constructive application of the rule of giving those on board merchant ships a chance to escape. At one time there was a feeling here that Count von Bernstorff was without great influence in Berlin. But that feeling has changed to the belief that by persistent effort the Ambassador has succeeded in convincing his Government that everything possible should be done to prevent a break with the United States.

May Meet Bernstorff.

Secretary Lansing declined today to say whether he was to have an interview with Count von Bernstorff, but the fact that the German Ambassador came to Washington tonight confirms the understanding that he and the Secretary are to discuss the Arabic incident. State Department officials were told today that Count von Bernstorff had said that he would come to Washington if Secretary Lansing expressed a desire to see him, but they declined to comment. Not long after this information was given to them Count von Bernstorff left New York, and it is supposed that he was called here by telegraph or telephone.

From a friend of Count von Bernstorff, Administration officials have heard that he believed his Government was about to adopt a policy that would be satisfactory to the United States. The Ambassador was credited with the view that the message from Berlin which he sent to Secretary Lansing meant that Germany desired to maintain friendly relations with this country, and that it foreshadowed action that would be in accord with the American position.

Lansing Weighs Evidence.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In a receptive attitude toward any explanation or statement which the German Government wishes to offer concerning the sinking of the Arabic, the State Department is proceeding with the collection of all of the testimony which it is possible to obtain from the ship's survivors. Summaries of half a dozen affidavits already have been received. All these tend to show that the liner was torpedoed without warning, and that she was making no attempt to escape or to attack the submarine.

The department is giving particular attention to the statement of the Captain of the Arabic that when his ship was attacked she was at least two miles from the steamer Dunsley, which already had been torpedoed. This was regarded by officials as important because of its bearing upon suggestions that a torpedo directed at the Dunsley might have struck the Arabic. Other testimony at hand shows that the Arabic actually had passed the Dunsley and had contented herself with transmitting a wireless message to the shore stations reporting the Dunsley to be in need of help. Some of the first statements said that the Arabic was steaming to the assistance of the Dunsley, and gave rise to speculation as to whether the German submarine commander might contend that he feared an attempt was being made to ram him. The State Department has called upon Ambassador Page to supply additional information upon certain points which have been raised.

Secretary Lansing has made no reply to the German Ambassador's message of yesterday, transmitting instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office urging that the United States take no stand in regard to the Arabic until Germany could be heard from.

BERNSTORFF AWAITS ORDERS.

German Ambassador Feels More Hopeful Over the Situation.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, returned from the Summer Embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday morning and went at once to his suite in the Ritz-Carlton. The Count appeared to be in a very cheerful frame of mind and exceedingly optimistic regarding the situation as developed within the last twenty-four hours.

He said that he had received no further communication from Berlin, and so had nothing to say. He had expected to remain at Cedarhurst until Friday, but changed his mind and came to New York.

It was within the range of possibilities, Count von Bernstorff said, that he would go to Washington to confer with Secretary Lansing betore receiving further word from Berlin, but this would be, if at all, upon Secretary Lansing's invitation. Unless he should receive such a request, Count von Bernstorff said, he expected to remain here temporarily. He probably would go to Washington, he asserted, as soon as he should hear from Berlin again on the Arabic incident.

Count von Bernstorff had nothing to add to his statement of yesterday making public the text of instructions from Berlin.

BRINGING ARABIC EVIDENCE.

Page's Secretary Coming on the Lapland with Affidavits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Clifford A. Carver, Secretary to the American Ambassador, left Liverpool yesterday for New York by the American liner Lapland, and is understood to be carrying dispatches and affidavits of American survivors relating to the sinking of the Arabic. Several of the Arabic survivors traveled on the ship.

It was noticed that a new precaution against submarine attack had been adopted, the ship having painted on both sides of the hull a representation of the Stars and Stripes eight feet in depth.

Prior to this voyage the Lapland, like other American ships, had merely had her name and nationality painted on the sides in large white letters.

BLAME AMERICA'S POLICY.

Austrian Official Press Reflects German View of Arabic.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—The silence hitherto observed by the press of Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Arabic has been broken, the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, which is in relation with the German Embassy, saying:

"One thing is certain; the American Government has every ground to consider the grave perils to peace which its policy involves. It is absurd that the accident of two of three Americans being injured in the war zone should decide the question of peace between two great nations. Germany has made reasonable proposals which absolutely would exclude such threatening incidents.

"If the Arabic affair should develop further difficulties, the dual monarchy would deeply deplore it. Perhaps, the affair, after it is cleared up, may lead America to revise her policy."

PEACE IN 18 MONTHS, BANNARD PREDICTS

New Yorker, Homebound, Says Allies Will Win, but It Will Take a Year and a Half More.

EXPECTS DIPLOMATIC BREAK

Thinks Germany Must Disavow Sinking of the Arabic to Prevent a Clash with Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Otto T. Bannard of New York, who sailed today on the American liner St. Paul after a five weeks' stay abroad, expressed the emphatic opinion that diplomatic relations probably would be broken between America and Germany as an outcome of the sinking of the Arabic.

While Mr. Bannard was here in the interest of the International Mercantile Marine, of which he is chief counsel in America, he found time to go to Paris. Speaking of the spirit of France he remarked: "France is no place for a man with leisure time on his hands. They are all at work there on this war, and they are going to put it through and beat the Germans. The Russian reverses have only made France more determined. It is the same in England. There is the strongest spirit here for pushing the war to the end—that's got to mean victory for the Allies. America may rest assured that England won't give up this war until Germany is whipped. My opinion is that the war will last another eighteen months."

Mr. Bannard is confident that financial affairs as between America and England will soon be readjusted so that the British sovereign will resume its former international value, and that Great Britain's debt to America will be carried over by a loan. He thinks Great Britain will be able easily to float a $500,000,000 war loan in America. A British loan paying 5 per cent. interest and running one, two, or three years would be rapidly absorbed in America, he thought.

Apology or War.

"The only thing to prevent a diplomatic break with Germany and the possible consequence of war," said Mr. Bannard to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Euston Station, "will be for Germany to hasten an explanation of the deliberate torpedoing of the ship and to offer whatever reparation that can be made for the loss of American lives. Unless Germany disavows the act of the submarine commander and makes a full apology for the sinking of the ship, with the loss of American lives, I'll be tremendously surprised if we don't break with her. In fact, it would amaze me if, in the event that nothing definite was heard from Germany in the meantime, President Wilson had not broken off diplomatic relations with her before our ship got to New York.

"The President put the attitude of America clearly before Germany in the last Lusitania note and plainly indicated that he was waiting for a reply. The reply he gets is the sinking of the Arabic in which the Germans have done the very thing Mr. Wilson warned them against, that is, putting American lives in jeopardy. It seems perfectly clear that no warning was given by the German submarine commander, also that the Arabic was not escorted by British or other warcraft, and further that the Arabic did not try to ram the submarine. I fail to see where Germany has the slightest excuse to offer. If none is forthcoming the President, to uphold the dignity of his own position and that of America, must take drastic steps. If it came to war, the whole American people would be behind him.

"Germany has flouted the American flag long enough in this war. Now we must stop it if we don't want to be regarded as a nation of weaklings. We have been indulgent of Germany's brutal tactics too long. I don't agree with Mr. Roosevelt that we should have rushed into war with Germany weeks ago, but I do believe that America ought to act, firmly, and sharply, and break off relations with a country that is so heedless of her international obligations to us as a neutral. If President Wilson says war we will all be with him. He shoulders the responsibility for saying what America is to do and Americans must give him all moral support."

Referring to the German propaganda in America, Mr. Bannard observed that he had read of it, and that Hearst, against whom he once ran for Mayor, seemed to be a vigorous supporter of it. "Is it true," he asked, "that Hearst has crawled into the same political bed with Bryan?"

Arabic Survivors Aboard.

Among other passengers on the St. Paul's crowded list were seven American survivors of the Arabic, including Dr. James F. Rowley, Zella Covington, the dramatist, and his wife; W. E. Ramsdell, the two Flying Martins, and Claude Roode, an actor. All were fitted out with new luggage, clothes, and everything else required to make up the loss of their belongings that are now at the bottom of the sea with the Arabic.

Mrs. Juanita Tewksbury of New Zealand is going to New York with her daughter. Both are survivors of the Arabic, and they told of having snapshotted the torpedo that sank the Arabic while it was speeding from the submarine. Mrs. Tewksbury was standing on deck photographing the sinking of the Dunsley, when suddenly she saw the torpedo coming at the Arabic. After taking the snapshot, she jumped into a lifeboat with her daughter. After the boat was safely in the water she took a snapshot of the sinking of the Arabic.

"I would have had wonderful photographs of the whole scene, including that of the torpedo, which would have been a visual refutation of the German hint that the Arabic was not sunk by a submarine," she said, "except that in the excitement the camera was knocked from my hand and lost."

PARIS THINKS WE MUST ACT.

Believes American Wrath Against Germany Is Growing.

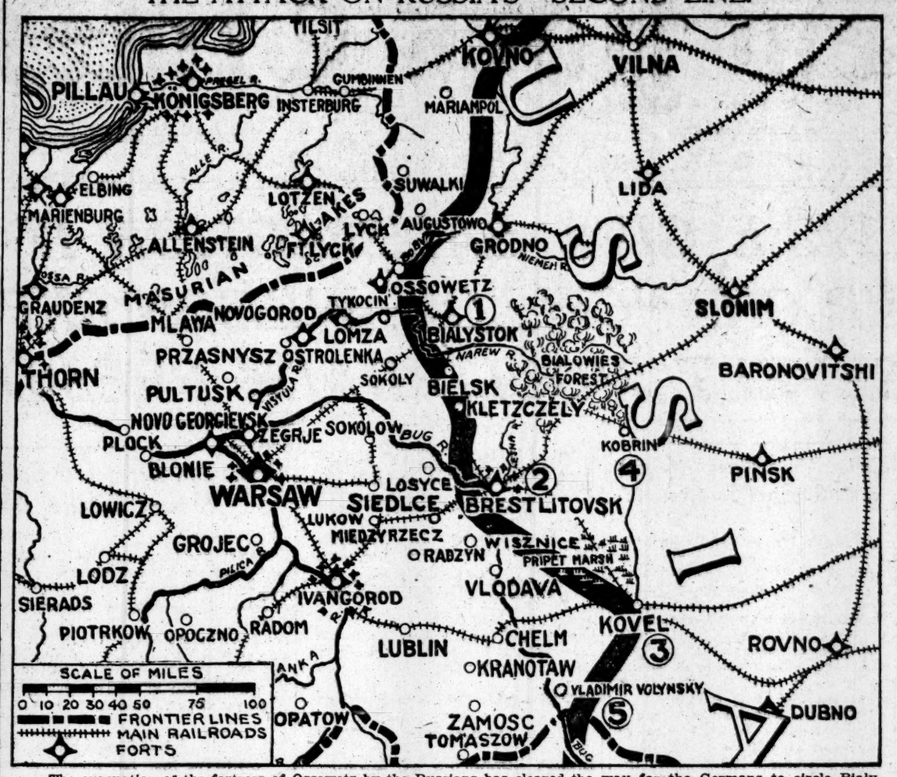
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The American attitude toward the destruction of the Arabic continues to interest Paris, the leading newspapers publishing long cabled extracts from New York editorials. Despite the incendiary headlines in the cheaper press, the majority respects Mr. Wilson's unwillingness to comment on the disaster until he has received full information.

The Temps analyzes cases and considers that it falls under the head of "deliberately unfriendly" acts. It says: "Everything shows that an increasing number of Americans agree with Roosevelt that America cannot remain indefinitely the butt of German contempt. Evidently vast sections of American opinion are convinced that by ending von Bernstorff's stay the American Government, without compromising national safety, would satisfy the rapidly spreading indignation. But the people trust President Wilson and await his decision, which they will accept with confidence."

In the event of hostilities the Temps thinks America runs little risk. "The German fleet has hitherto been ineffective," it says, "save in submarine warfare. But this is unlikely to affect the American merchant marine, which is small in the Atlantic. As for German-American trade, it is already hindered by the allied blockade almost as much as it would be by actual war."

THE ATTACK ON RUSSIA'S "SECOND LINE."



The evacuation of the fortress of Ossowetz by the Russians has cleared the way for the Germans to circle Bialystok, (1), south of which the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has reached the great forest of Bialowies. Austrian and German armies are pressing close to Brest-Litovsk, (2) approaching the Lesna River on the north, and having broken through the advance positions of the Russians southwest of this important fortress. From Kovel, (3) a double movement is being carried out. Austro-German cavalry is moving north on Kobrin, (4,) with the evident intention of cutting the railway from Brest-Litovsk to Pinsk, at the same time avoiding the dangers of Pripet Swamp, and the Honved Hussars are advancing along the railway from Kovel to Brest-Litovsk. This line in the other direction leads to the important bases of South Russia. In the north, the main movement against the "second line" aims at Vilna and possibly beyond that at Minsk, both important railway centres. Below Vladimir Volynsky, (5), there is little activity.

NEW ALLIED FORCE LANDS AT GALLIPOLI

Official Report Tells of Important Advances Made Along Twelve-Mile Front.

INTERIOR POSITIONS SEIZED

Suvla Bay Attack Gained 2½ Miles, but Decisive Victory Will Cost Many Sacrifices.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An official report on recent operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula, issued tonight, deals with the operations of the British forces from Aug. 6 to 21, which resulted in a decided advance.

In the first attacks early in the month the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the Dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit and were compelled to retire again. The report admits heavy British losses, but adds that those of the Turks must have been heavier.

Altogether the British hold a front of twelve miles, along the west side of the peninsula, and at some points have penetrated a considerable distance into the interior. The Turks are making a very stubborn defense of their positions, but confidence is expressed here that with the strong forces at the command of the Allies and the assistance of the fleet, the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather which is due toward the end of September.

The official statement follows:

"It is now possible to give a further account of the important operations which have been in progress since Aug. 6 on the western extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula. These comprise two separate lines of attack: First, from the old 'Anzac' position, which was delivered principally by Australian and New Zealand troops; second, from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack also was made in conjunction with these from Cape Helles toward Krithia.

"Very continuous fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, resulted. Our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they are aiming in either sphere, although they have made a decided advance toward them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

"The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperate actions, was carried to the summit of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, which are the dominating positions in this area; but, owing to the fact that the attack from Suvla Bay did not make the progress counted upon, the troops from the Anzac zone were not able to maintain their position, and after repeated counterattacks were forced to withdraw to positions close by. These positions have been consolidated effectively.

"The attack from Suvla Bay was not developed quickly enough, and, as recounted on the 19th, was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles. The ground gained by both attacks was sufficient, however, to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than twelve miles.

"Further reinforcements having arrived, a renewed attack was made on the 21st on the centre of this new and extended line. The Australian and New Zealand troops successfully advanced about three-quarters of a mile and a strong system of knolls and underfeatures was secured.

"On the rest of the battle front advanced Turkish trenches were stormed. All the divisions engaged reached points on the slopes and spurs of hills which form the enemy's centre, but after several hours of sharp fighting they were unable to gain the summits, and, the intermediate positions on this part of the line not being capable of permanent defense, they were withdrawn to the original front.

"The great power of defensive under modern conditions accounts for the difficulties of troops once the advantage of surprise is lost. In the close fighting, with the varied fortunes of repeated attacks and counterattacks attending these battles, the losses inflicted upon the enemy undoubtedly were much heavier even than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objectives have been gained, or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won."

Bombardment of the outskirts of Constantinople by a Russian aeroplane squadron, resulting in the death or injury of forty-one persons, is announced in a dispatch from Athens to the Central News.

According to these advices, the attack was made on Monday on the Asiatic suburbs of Constantinople. A number of bombs were dropped, throwing the people into panic. Thirty Turks, eight Greeks, and three Armenians were killed or wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A French report on fighting in the Dardanelles between Aug. 20 and the morning of Aug. 25 relates that the British left wing has made progress against the Turks, occupying 800 yards of Turkish trenches in the northern zone of the fighting, and that a French aviator on Aug. 20 was successful in sending to the bottom a large Turkish transport. Following is the text of the report:

"The period of five days since the issuing of the last communication on the Dardanelles has been marked in the northern zone by further progress on the part of the British left wing. These British troops have occupied 800 yards of enemy trenches.

In the southern zone the operations have been limited to artillery actions and to fighting between patrols.

During the night of Aug. 23-24 a French company was successful in a surprise attack on a Turkish position used by the enemy for observation purposes. In the morning of Aug. 25 a detachment of Turkish soldiers endeavored to reoccupy this position, but they were repulsed.

On Aug. 20 our air squadron bombarded with success a point of debarkment at Acbachiliman, on the European side of the strait, to the north of Nagara. In spite of the violent fire of numerous hostile batteries, one of our aviators was successful in sinking, at its anchorage, a large Turkish transport.

TEUTONS STRIKE AT RUSSIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

from the army authorities the garrison of Ossowetz joined the Russian field army on Aug. 22, evacuating the fortress after blowing up the premanent fortifications, burning the wooden structure and removing or crippling the guns, thus ending a year of gallant defense of the principal crossing of the Bobr River.

War Office officials in commenting on the surrender of the fortress pointed out that it was especially adapted for defense because of the marshes that surrounded it, but that this fact would be one working to its disadvantage when the fortress was cut off from the army, the marshy ground being unsuitable for manoeuvres and sorties. After the abandonment of the line of the Bobr, Ossowetz ceased to have importance, in the view of the army officials, and it was regarded as the part of wisdom to withdraw from it.

Meanwhile the Austro-Germans continue to press upon the flanks of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk from the North and South, and serious battles are developing in the vicinity of Pischca and Kovel.

The Russian extreme southern flank is inactive, but in the far North on the other end of the line there were minor battles on Aug. 23 in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk with alternating successes.

SAW TRANSPORTS SUNK.

Russian Official Describes Sea Battle in Gulf of Riga.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—A vivid story of the German effort to land troops in Pernau, in the northeast corner of the Gulf of Riga, is told by a Russian official from Pernau, who has reached here.

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, while the élite of the 50,000 people of the city were assembled in the naval park listening to a band concert," the official relates, "a policeman ordered them to disperse.

"It was then noticed that a German ship was off shore far away toward the horizon. She remained for some time making observations. It appeared later that the Russians had signaled the ship to halt, not knowing her nationality, and that signals questioning the vessel as to this point remained unanswered.

"The people of the city did not become alarmed until cannonading was heard at sea during the night. At 10 o'clock in the evening the smoke of seven German ships became visible. Three of them seemed to be light cruisers and four large transports.

"Soon the Russian batteries on shore opened fire on the German squadron. The German ships replied, and the continuous roar of the guns on both sides coalesced into a mighty chaos of sound.

"The German ships were three miles away, being unable to approach nearer on account of the shallow water. Their fire was inaccurate. Nobody in Pernau was killed, but a few persons in Oretols lost their lives. The railway lines were slightly damaged, but were quickly repaired.

"The Germans fired uninterruptedly from 11 o'clock in the evening until 3 the next afternoon. Panic seized the population and people of all classes rushed for the railroad station, and many were carried away on a crowded train. passengers occupying even the roofs of cars. The train moved slowly through the suburbs, passengers climbing aboard as it passed. From the cars there were seen the hulls of three German transports which Russian artillery had crippled, the Russian fire having been accurate.

"Upon the repulse of the German squadron the train returned, bringing the postal and telegraph officials."

Another account says that the Russians captured German transports and sloops carrying a landing force, and sank two torpedo boats.

WAR MINISTRY FOR RUSSIA?

Talk in Duma Corridors of Union of Parties.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The reception by the Emperor of Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and repeated sessions of the Council of Ministers, have elicited lively discussions in the corridors of the Duma regarding the possibility of the formation of a Ministry of National Defense, including representatives of several parties in the Duma.

RUSSIAN PALE WIPED OUT.

Suspension of Restrictions Upon Jewish Residence is Sanctioned.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Pending examination of the whole question, imperial sanction has been given the decision recently reached by the Council of the Empire to abolish restrictions upon Jewish residence in Russian cities. The only exceptions, as was indicated in the announcement of the council's decision, are the cities of Petrograd and Moscow and places under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War and the Imperial Court.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued by the Turkish Government, dealing with operations in the Dardanelles:

Near Ari Burnu on Sunday evening, after heavy grenade, rifle and machine-gun firing, the enemy attacked Kanlisiat. Our counterattacks destroyed the greater part of the enemy's forces there.

On Monday forenoon the enemy made a similar attempt near Yechil Tepeh and Sungu Bair, but was compelled to retreat with severe losses.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr on the right wing our artillery shot down an enemy captive balloon.

Athens Says Turks Were Repulsed.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says: "Advices received from Mytilene are to the effect that the Turks, reinforced, took the offensive in an endeavor to reoccupy lost trenches near Krithia, but were repulsed. A slight advance by the Allies on the coast of Suvla Bay is reported.

"Yesterday British warships bombarded Mosko Misi, about sixty miles north of Smyrna, for reasons not yet known. Several houses were destroyed."

REPORT LOSS BY BRITISH.

Turks Say They Drove Them from the Heights of Kodjatcheman.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, Aug. 22, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 26.)—Fresh British troops were landed here on Aug. 6 and 7. The new allied forces have penetrated a few hundred yards beyond the shores of the Salt Lake, which at present is dry.

That part of the British force which gained the crest of Kodjatcheman Mountain has been thrown back in the recent fighting to the base of that elevation, holding today a narrow ridge not far southeast of the shore of the Salt Lake, with the Turkish trenches only forty yards away.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 21 the British made a violent attempt to improve their situation there, but failed, in spite of a terrific fire from ship artillery and several well-sustained infantry charges.

It has been impossible to learn the total British losses in the Anafarta terrain. The Anafarta front extends in a semicircle along the shores of the dry Salt Lake, and includes the first two elevations on the Aegean shore, while to the south it runs parallel with the shore for about 2,000 yards, and then joins the Ari Burnu front. Most of the British trenches lie on low foothills on an elevation averaging 600 feet.

Kodjatcheman Mountain presents for the British an unusually difficult problem. A Turkish division attacked the British on Kodjatcheman with dash and spirit, forcing their retirement. Since then the British have subjected Kodjatcheman almost daily to terrific gunfire from the ships.

GREECE ENFORCES EMBARGO

Venizelos Reported Checking Exports to Turks and Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that Premier Venizelos is taking energetic steps to prevent trading in contraband in favor of the Turks and Germans. Other measures are announced directly against German influence.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"The advent to power of the Venizelos Cabinet has produced a remarkably reassuring effect as regards the attitude of the Entente powers toward Greece. It is known that Premier Venizelos has received from representatives of the Entente powers assurances of the utmost support possible under the circumstances.

"There is reason to believe that one of the first questions which the new Government will have to deal with is that of the persecution of Greeks in Turkey. It is expected that the Turkish Minister will receive a communication on this subject within a week.

"Interpellations on the foreign policy are being prepared for Thursday's sitting of Parliament, but M. Venizelos will avoid making a statement if possible, believing the moment inopportune."

Petrograd Reports Caucasus Gains.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today issued the following statement on military operations in the Caucasus: "In the Passa Valley our troops occupied Kouarzy Mountain, after fighting in which we took some prisoners."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

KAISER AS WAR HERO AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Times Correspondent Describes Great Military Spectacle After Fortress Fell.

EMPEROR DEEPLY MOVED

And Stirs the Troops by an Impassioned Speech—A Close View of the German Ruler.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK, Aug. 20, (by Courier to Berlin, via London, Aug. 25,).—By rare good luck I stumbled upon the interesting experience of seeing the Kaiser afield for the second time. He had motored from Warsaw to view the fallen fortresses.

When approaching the outer fort on the east front, a field gray car containing the War Minister, Wild von Hohenborn, whizzed past. The indications that something big was doing were confirmed presently by the sight of half a mile of German troops stretching across the plain in parade formation. We were just in time to clear the road when the imperial automobiles heralded the Kaiser's coming.

The barren Polish plain and bleak sky overhead now witnessed a gathering of notables perhaps unsurpassed during the war.

While the band with brasses, fifes and drums discoursed march music, the Kaiser, followed by a brilliant train, walked with a long firm stride out in front of his victorious troops, standing at rigid attention. It was a provisional brigade of about 10,000 fighters. The bearded Landsturm and Landwehr infantry formed a double line of field-gray figures, dog-tired from the hard fighting. Behind them in double lines were squadrons and mounted Jägers, who had won glory on the Berezina; Uhlans, cuirassiers—forest of steel lances, backed by a battery of field artillery.

Weary veterans were electrified as the Kaiser passed up and down the lines, looking them over with keen glances.

I had the good fortune once to be close enough to catch a flash of his eyes, for which these men cheerfully die. Then the commanding General shrieked out a high-pitched command that set the whole mass in motion. Cavalry and infantry on both wings charged ahead, the Landsturm with leveled bayonets. Even the bandsmen charged. A series of evolutions were quickly executed and resulted in a huge square of troops about the Kaiser and his retinue. Then a deathlike silence fell on the troops as the Kaiser advanced alone to the centre of the square I had a place directly opposite the Kaiser, who was not fifty yards away, and I was able through my field-glasses to mark his every slightest move and the changing shades of expression that mirrored his emotions.

The Kaiser wore a gray-green cloth-covered spiked helmet, a long and dark-greenish gray overcoat, with the hood hanging down the back. The coat, as it flapped, showed bright red lining. There were broad red stripes on the trousers of the uniform of a Prussian General. He also wore a leather belt with a revolver in a holster at his left hip. The Emperor carried a rounu-handled quacca walking cane, but no sword. His only visible decoration was the blue Order of Pour le Mérite at his throat.

This impressive and solitary figure dominated the assemblage. A thrill went through the closely-packed ranks as he began his address with "beloved troops." He seemed to glory each one. You felt that these soldiers were one large family and that the Kaiser was talking to them as a father. A high staff officer confirmed my impression that the Kaiser was not delivering a set speech or talking for publication. He was just among his troops in the field, speaking to them from the heart, of their achievements, sorrowing for their losses and solicitous for their future, and telling them so. Unfortunately I was unable to take down his address verbatim while holding the field-glasses. Moreover, this would be exceptionally difficult owing to the Kaiser's temperamental style of delivery, which, in intensity of feeling and expression, was reminiscent of Roosevelt, but with more restraint and dignity. He used short, crisp phrases, each with a punch, speaking in a high, clear voice, audible a hundred yards away.

With the ring of pride in his voice and mien, he praised the troops for the victory that had crowned their standards with laurels. With great earnestness, tinged with conviction, he spoke of the hard work still to be done by them. Then voice and features softened as he invoked the continued protection of the Lord of Hosts. The intensity of his religious feeling stamped with dramatic genuineness words that read platitudinous when translated into English.

It was almost a physical relief when after the tension the Kaiser finished his ten-minute talk the brigade commander called for three cheers for "the Kaiser and the Fatherland," and a triple hurrah from 10,000 throats rolled over the plain.

I looked around to the ruined Russian fort at the back, to the pillars of dense smoke, rising from Novo Georgievsk, to the Polish refugees, men, women carrying babes, bedding and household goods, children, dogs, cows, and horses, straggling along the miry road. A long, dirty brown line at the back, stretching over the horizon, being the 20,000 prisoners about to enter Germany, added the finishing touch to the wonderful picture.

But there was more to come. The crazy little band played "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" as the Kaiser saluted, and stood at attention. Then he walked away to rejoin the group of notables. Now as the dominant figure the Kaiser had to share honors with von Hindenburg, who overtopped the Kaiser by inches. The grim Field Marshal bowed low as the War Lord clasped his hand. The two remained in conversation several minutes.

Then the Kaiser talked with and congratulated the mild-eyed and boyish-faced von Beseler, the German battering-ram, whose gentle appearance is deceiving.

The Chief of Staff, General von Falkenhayn, and the War Minister, Wild von Hohenborn, joined the intimate group with the Kaiser's personal entourage of high dignitaries, the civil and military Cabinet, staff of Generals, and other notables hovering near for the impressive ceremony.

A dozen honor men, heroes of Novo Georgievsk, were presented to the Kaiser, who questioned each and shook his hand. Then von Hindenburg himself pinned Iron Crosses of the first class to their breasts.

The Kaiser's every handclasp said plainer than words, "Well done."

Then came a dramatic moment as the Kaiser, with a catch in his voice, called out, Leb'wohl, meine truppen," ("Farewell, my troops.") Several bearded fighters near me brushed their hands across their eyes, deeply moved. There was many a catch in 10,000 throats as the chorus, "Adieu, Majestät," rose and died.

Preceded by a cuirassier, bearing the imperial standard, a black eagle on yellow, the Kaiser, chatting with the conqueror of Antwerp and Novo Georgievsk, passed through a gap in the human square, followed by von Hindenburg and others, and walked to waiting automobiles on the road, 200 yards away. The Kaiser strode with long steps, swinging his cane as he walked. An onlooker could not help being impressed by his tremendous vitality as he entered the automobile and sat down.

I had a chance to see him at twenty-five feet distance. There is no truth in the report that his mustache has turned snow-white.

Then the Kaiser, with General von Bessler beside him and General von Falkenhayn on the front seat, motored into burning Novo Georgievsk to view the forts of the citadel and the war booty.

I followed the company at a distance afoot, as the correspondents' car was stalled in the mud, but the spectacle I saw was worth coming a long way for.

The homeward-bound Kaiser passed me, plodding along the road, and to my surprise he saluted the unmartial correspondent.

It was dark when I reached the heart of Novo Georgievsk, but a dozen giant torches of the burning fortress lit up the sky. I passed the citadel, which was a roaring furnace, the exploding ammunition sounding like the crackle of machine gun fire. A Russian Red Cross flag still waved on the top of the citadel tower. On a hill beside a wrecked battery I stumbled in the dark across a dead Russian, all that apparently remained of the garrison. The Germans had buried the dead quickly, but had overlooked this one near the battery.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS STATE PEACE AIMS

Oppose Annexation of Foreign Territory by Germany or Any Other Belligerent.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The Socialist newspapers publish the results of conferences by the party's Reichstag members and members of the party committee concerning the Socialists' peace aims, and summarize these aims as follows:

Peace must be a permanent one, leading the European nations to closer relations.

Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory.

Most favored nation clauses should be introduced into peace treaties with all belligerents.

Tariff walls should be removed.

So far as possible, freedom of the seas should be established, the right of capture abolished and "narrows important for the world's commerce" should be internationalized.

Austria and Turkey must not be weakened.

Annexations of foreign territories violate the rights of peoples to self rule and weaken internal strength and harmony of the German nation, therefore, "we oppose all plans of this sort of short-sighted politicians favoring conquest."

Finally, the party demands the establishment of an international court, to which all future conflicts of nations may be submitted.

ARREST GERMAN 'SPY' AT CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

larly while the supporters of the several belligerent nations often engage in open brawls in discussing victory and defeat. Heads of the Government secret service decided that there was something in this daily gathering of men who, while well dressed, seemed to have nothing else to do but talk. Arrests were made, and then took automobiles to the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead, where the Boston Chamber of Commerce entertained them at dinner.

Speaking after the dinner Secretary Daniels enlarged on his remarks made earlier in the day.

"Sentiment in this country is so strong for an enlarged and strengthened navy," he said, "that the Government, headed by President Wilson, is devoting itself to meet the need in case of a crisis. The navy is the strong arm of the Government, and nothing has encouraged the President more than your expression of confidence in his policy made yesterday.

"We are now facing a world-wide crisis. Europe has ceased writing history with a pen, and has taken the sword, with blood for ink. Wise men throughout the country are praying to the God of Battle that peace may reign, and it is the hand of Providence that placed a man, endowed with patience, in the President's chair.

"President Wilson faces a crisis of for greater magnitude than either Lincoln or McKinley, and if the people of the United States are confident that he will stand for peace with honor despite the same influences which imposed such burdens on his two distinguished predecessors.

"Your City of Boston is recognized by Secretaries of the Navy as the navy's friend. You State, in the first six men to my position. We have seen by this war that every station along the coast was needed in times of emergency and the policy of this Administration is to utilize every navy yard, and prepare it to meet the needs of war. This we began, for the first time, the construction of battleships at Charlestown. We are glad that you in Boston are planning to build a drydock where our big ships may be repaired."

The session of the Governor's conference held this morning was marked by two papers, both of which evoked considerable discussion. Governor Winfield S. Hammond of Minnesota, speaking on "Economy and Efficiency in the State," decried the tendency to divide executive power among boards and commissions, and urged that these should have only advisory functions. Governor Whitman spoke on "Conservation." He emphasized the interstate character of most of such resources and the necessity of uniform State laws for proper control.

Austrian Attache Robbed.

His Baggage Ransacked at Lenox Station and Two Suits Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 25.—Two suitcases containing the luggage of Baron Stephen Hedry de Hedri, attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, were broken into and robbed of clothing in the Lenox railroad station last night.

There was a report early today that the robbery was the work of spies, but that theory was discounted by the clumsy way in which the cases were ransacked. Decorations and insignias of rank and jewelry were not touched, but two suits of clothing and a safety razor are missing.

Baron Hedri and other attachés of the embassy see no significance in the robbery, because a woman's trunk in the station was also robbed. No papers of any importance were in Baron Hedri's luggage. Two weeks ago four men arrived at a Lenox hotel and were seen near the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at night. It was then reported they were Secret Service men and that they were keeping the embassy under surveillance.

BENNETT ON OUR DUTY.

He Wonders If We Will M... acrifice for Humanity's R...

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Arnold Bennett, in a general survey of the war situation, contributed to The Daily News, says:

"The supreme news will soon come, not from the East, but from the West.

"The question is not whether we shall get help from the United States in this war. That question is not important because we do not need help.

"The United States question is, Will the United States, to whom destiny has for the present given the custody of the general rights of humanity—will she make the sacrifice which alone can prove to the world that she appreciates the greatness of her rôle? No outstanding question equals this in gravity."

Mr. Bennett says the language of President Wilson's notes is plain, and adds:

"The German reply, which happened to take the shape of a torpedo, is also fairly plain."

URGES GOVERNORS TO AID BIG NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

ion were the dreadnoughts Michigan, South Carolina, Utah, and Florida, the last with the flag of Rear Admiral Fechteler, and the pre-dreadnoughts Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Georgia, and the Virginia, with the flag of Rear Admiral Coffin. On the bridge of the flagship during the review were Secretary Daniels, Admiral Fletcher, Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, the Secretary's aid; Captain Harry L. Hughes, Chief of Staff of the fleet, and Vice Admiral Wei Han of the Chinese Navy.

The battleships performed several evolutions, and then withdrew to a distance, leaving the field to the destroyers. The plan to fire a torpedo at the Wyoming was abandoned, much to the disappointment of the women in the party, but the guests saw the destroyers circle about, drawing smoke screens over the ocean till everything beyond a thousand yards was obscured. Then they dashed up through the screen to within a short distance of the battleship. Sub-calibre firing from the five-inch guns also added what land lubbers would consider a touch of realism. Toward 5 o'clock the flagship turned toward Gloucester and the fleet steamed away toward Southern waters. But Secretary Daniels said he was satisfied.

"They see what we have here," he said. "They will go home and say, 'What we have is good; let's make it stronger.'"

In the party were many Bostonians of note besides the Gubernatorial party. Colonel W. G. Haan, commanding the harbor defenses of Boston,

GREY DERIDES TEUTON 'FREEDOM'

Says Germany Fights "for Supremacy and Tribute," Allies for Real Liberty.

GIVES LIE TO CHANCELLOR

Denies the Charge That He Contemplated an Eventual Attack Upon Russia.

BELGIUM'S HONOR DEFENDED

British Foreign Minister Says That She Never Trafficked with England in Her Neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, tonight gave to the press a letter replying to attacks made upon him and the British foreign policy by the German Imperial Chancellor in his Reichstag speech of last week. While Sir Edward gives the lie to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's charge that the British Minister contemplated treachery toward Russia, the communication is chiefly noteworthy for its ridicule of Germany's claim, as voiced in the Chancellor's speech, that she is using force "only for freedom's sake," and that her ambition is merely "to excel others in the works of civilization amid the peaceful competition of large and small nations."

In the letter Sir Edward deals at length with the charge that Belgium had trafficked her neutrality with Great Britain and the Allies.

"There are some points in the speech the German Chancellor made last week," the letter says, "which may, I think, be suitably dealt with in a letter to the press pending a fuller review of the situation, which may be appropriate in some other method and at some other time.

"I will state the facts and reflections they suggest as briefly and clearly as I can, and I ask you to be good enough to make them public.

"One Belgian record, a conversation with the British Military Attaché, was published by Germany last Autumn to prove that Belgium had trafficked her neutrality with us, and was in effect, in a plot with us against Germany. The conversation, of which the most use has been made, never was reported to the Foreign Office nor, as far as the records show, to the War Office at the time, and we saw a record of it the first time when Germany published the Belgian record.

"But it bears on the face of it that it referred only to the contingency of Belgium being attacked; that the entry of the British into Belgium would take place only after violation of Belgian territory by Germany, and that it did not commit the British Government. No convention or agreement existed between the British and Belgian Governments.

What Grey Said in April, 1913.

"Why does the German Chancellor mention these informal conversations of 1906 and ignore entirely that of April, 1913? I told the Belgian Minister most emphatically that what we desired in the case of Belgium, as with other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and that, so long as it was not violated by any other power, we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.

"Let it be remembered that the first use made by Germany of the Belgian document was to charge Belgium with bad faith to Germany. What is the true story? On the 29th of July, 1914, the German Chancellor tried to bribe us by a promise of future Belgian independence to become a party to the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. On the outbreak of the war he described the Belgian treaty as "a scrap of paper," and the German Foreign Secretary explained that Germany must go through Belgium to attack France because she could not afford the time to do otherwise. The statement of Herr von Jagow is worth quoting again:

"'The Imperial Government had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with the operations and endeavor to strike a sonorous blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death with them, as, if they had gone by the more southern route, they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time. This loss of time could have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops.'

"In the Reichstag, too, on the 4th of August, 1914, the German Chancellor stated in referring to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg:

"'The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong we thereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained.'

"The violation of Belgian neutrality, therefore, was deliberate, although Germany had actually guaranteed that neutrality, and surely there has been nothing more despicably mean than to attempt to justify it ex post facto by bringing against the innocent, inoffensive Belgian Government and people the totally false charge of having plotted against Germany.

"The German Chancellor does not emphasize in his latest speech that charge, which has been spread broadcast against Belgium. Is it withdrawn? And if so will Germany make reparation for the cruel wrong done to Belgium?

"The two negotiations for Anglo-German agreement in 1912, referred to by the German Chancellor, were brought to a point at which it was clear they could have no success unless we, in effect, gave a promise of absolute neutrality while Germany remained free under her alliance to take part in a European war. This can and shall be explained by publishing an account of the negotiations taken from the records in the Foreign Office.

Chancellor Quotes Isolated Sentence.

"The Chancellor quotes an isolated sentence of my speech of the 3d of August, 1914, to prove that we were ready for war. In the very next sentence, which he might have quoted, but does not, quote, I said:

"'We are going to suffer—I am afraid terribly—in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside.'

[The sentence which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg quoted was: "If we are engaged in war we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside."]

"I leave it to anyone, outside of Germany, in any neutral country, to settle for himself whether those are the words of a man who had desired and planned a European war, or of one who had labored to avert it. The extent of the German Chancellor's misapplication of the isolated sentence which he quotes will be obvious to anyone who reads the full context of the speech.

Denies Hinting Betrayal of Russia.

"As to the other statement attributed to me, not even when we were perfectly free, when Japan, who was our ally, had not entered the war, and when we were not pledged to the other Allies as we are now by the agreement of the 5th of September, 1914, did I say anything so rediculous or untrue as that it was in the interest of Germany that we had gone to war and with the object of restraining Russia."

[Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg quoted Sir Edward as having said to the German Ambassador, as he was taking leave of him after the outbreak of the war, "that war between the two countries would make it possible that at the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral" (against Russia, as the Chancellor interpreted the words).]

Was Ready for Any Mediation.

"The war would have been averted if the conference had been agreed to. Germany on the flimsiest pretext shut the door against it. I would wreck nothing on the point of form and expressed myself ready to acquiesce in any method of mediation that Germany could suggest, if mine were not acceptable. I said I was ready to co-operate in any method Germany thought possible, if only Germany would press the button in the interest of peace.

"The German Chancellor, according to his speech, encouraged nothing except direct discussion between Vienna and Petrograd. But what chance had that of success when, as we heard afterwards, the German Ambassador at Vienna was expressing the opinion that Russia would stand aside and was conveying to his colleagues the impression that he desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably colored his action there.

"Some day, perhaps, the world will know what really passed between Germany and Austria respecting the ultimatum to Serbia and its consequences. It has become only too apparent that in the proposal for the conference which we made and which Russia, Italy, and France agreed to and which Germany vetoed, lay the only hope of peace. And it was such a good hope!

"Serbia had accepted nearly all the Austrian ultimatum, severe and violent as it was. The points outstanding could have been settled honorably and fairly in conference in a week. Germany ought to have known, and must have known, that we should take the same straight and honorable part in it that she herself recognized we had taken in the Balkan conference, working not for a diplomatic victory of the group, but for a fair settlement and ready to side against any attempt to exploit the conference unfairly to the disadvantage of Germany and Austria.

"The refusal of the conference by Germany, though it did not decide British participation in the war, did, in fact, decide the question of peace or war for Europe and signed the death warrant of the many hundreds of thousands who have been killed in this war.

"Nor must it be forgotten that the Emperor of Russia proposed to the German Emperor that the Austro-Serbian dispute should be settled by The Hague Tribunal. Is there one candid soul in Germany and Austria-Hungary who, looking back on the last year, does not regret that neither the British nor the Russian proposal was accepted?

German Idea of "Freedom."

"And what is the German program as we gather it from the speech of the Chancellor and the public utterances in Germany now—Germany to control the destiny of all other nations, to be the 'shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations.' Those are the Chancellor's words—an iron peace and a freedom under the Prussian shield, under German supremacy, Germany supreme. Germany alone would be free—free to break international treaties, free to crush when it pleased her, free to refuse all mediation, free to go to war when it suited her, free when she did go to war to break again all rules of civilization and humanity on land and sea. And, while she may not act thus, all her commerce at sea is to remain free in time of war as all commerce is in time of peace.

"Freedom of the sea may be a very reasonable subject for discussion. Definition and agreement between the nations after this war, but not by itself alone—not while there is no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against future war, let them be equal, comprehensive, and effective guarantees that bind Germany as well as other nations, including ourselves.

Supremacy and Tribute German Aims.

"Germany is to be supreme. The freedom of other nations is to be that which Germany metes out to them. Such is apparently the conclusion to be drawn from the German Chancellor's speech. And to this the German Minister of Finance adds that the heavy burden of thousands of millions must be borne through decades, not by Germany, but by those whom she is pleased to call the instigators of the war. In other words, for decades to come Germany claims that all the nations who resisted her should labor to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnity.

"Not on such terms can peace be concluded or the life of other nations than Germany be free, or even tolerable. The speeches of the German Chancellor and Finance Minister make it appear that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. If that is the case, as long as it is so, our allies and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live, not under German supremacy, but in real freedom and safety."

HOLLAND ALARMED AT GERMAN POLICY

Bethmann-Hollweg's "New Europe" Speech a Menace to Neutrals, Journal Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—The Rotterdam Courant, the most influential and the most widely circulated newspaper in Holland, publishes tonight on its first page a two-column editorial virtually declaring that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech in the Reichstag was a menace to the neutral States. The article gains in significance from the fact that the Courant heretofore has been considered strongly pro-German. The paper says:

"What the German Chancellor in the Reichstag on Aug. 19 described as 'a new Europe'—under the general enthusiastic applause of his hearers—is in the eyes of us neutrals a future hell. It is not because it is Germany for which the Chancellor claims 'an impregnably strong position.' For England or Russia to assume to play the star part in this anachronistic fashion would be equally unbearable. But, if any State succeeds in so strengthening itself that it is wholly invincible, King Terror becomes our only ruler."

The Rotterdam Journal's expressions coincide with those of other leading Dutch papers, which are strenuously protesting against the idea of a complete German hegemony over Europe. General Staal, a Dutch ex-Minister of War, writing in Het Vaterland, says:

"German drafts of peace terms indicate that Germany will not be able to help incorporating Belgium. Whoever broaches this proposal is completely forgetful of the fact that Belgium has been involved in the war against her wishes, and by an act on the part of Germany. If Germany continues to occupy Belgium after peace she will give to this war a character which would stamp her as a brutal, grasping usurper and make neutrals sorry not to have intervened."

The articles quoted are the most emphatic to appear in the Dutch press. They indicate the extent of the anxiety and uneasiness which has been aroused by von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech.

TURKS MENACED OUR EMBASSY

Morgenthau Gets Protection from Mob, Demanding Surrender of Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information from Constantinople, at the declaration of war by Italy a crowd surrounded the American Embassy, demanding that the Italians, who had taken refuge there, should be handed over.

The Ambassador was obliged to make a strong protest to the Porte. Troops were accordingly sent and the approaches to the Embassy are still guarded.

Germany Releases the Dunsyre.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Germany has released the American ship Dunsyre. Ambassador Gerard so reported today, but did not say what disposition has been made of the cargo of foodstuffs. One other ship, the Pass of Balmaha, now is detained in Germany.

ALLEGE BELGIANS FEARED THE FRENCH

Letters Attributed to Envoys from Brussels Say Chauvinism Menaced Europe's Peace.

MORE OF BERLIN'S SECRETS

Poincare, Delcasse, and Millerand Accused of Leading Militarists in the Republic.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Among the more interesting of the alleged secret Belgian diplomatic letters, published by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which are intended to show the existence of a plot against Germany by the Triple Entente, are the following:

Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister at Paris, reporting to the Belgian Foreign Office on Jan. 16, 1914, writes: "I have already had the honor to report that it was Messrs. Poincaré, Delcassé, Millerand, and their friends who incited and followed up the nationalist, militarist, and Chauvinist policy which has again been started and which constitutes a danger for Europe and Belgium. In this policy, to my mind, is the greatest danger which now threatens the peace of Europe."

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, on Feb. 20, 1914, reported to the same effect, saying:

"There is, since the Dreyfus affair, a militarist, nationalist party in France which, under no circumstances, will consent to rapprochement between Germany and France and which backs up a large section of the French press in its aggressive tone. The French Government will have to reckon with this party in event of serious complications with Germany."

Baron Guillaume, reporting on March 10, 1914, on the downfall of the Barthou Ministry in France, writes always in the same strain, saying that Poincaré, deserted by certain political personages on whom he thought he could count, was greatly annoyed at having to hand over the power on that occasion to Caillaux, who inclined toward Germany. Guillaume says:

"Together with Messrs. Delcassé, Millerand, and several others, Poincaré incessantly preached the political and military restoration of France in conjunction with the creation of closer and more intimate relations with Russia. A short time ago Poincaré sent his Foreign Minister to St. Petersburg, intrusted with the mission to underline with all emphasis the advantages of the Franco-Russian alliance and to induce Russia to increase her military preparations."

Baron Beyens, on the occasion of King George's last visit to Paris, on April 24, 1914, reported:

"For us it is interesting to know whether the British Government today, in case of a conflict between Germany and France, will side with the latter as it did three years ago. We at that time had proof that the co-operation of the British Army and the dispatch of a British expeditionary force to the Continent was arranged by the military authorities. Would it be the same today, and must we still fear that British soldiers will march through Belgium to assist us in the defense of our own neutrality by compromising it from the very beginning?"

AUSTRIAN AIR RAID KILLS SIX IN BRESCIA

All the Dead Were Civilians—Italians Attack All Day Near Tonale.

ROME, Aug. 25, (via Paris, Thursday, Aug. 26.)—The following official statement from the General Headquarters of the Italian Army, dated Aug. 25, was issued here tonight:

In the Tonale zone, after careful artillery preparation, our troops carried on the 21st Pele Vallestino (Noce) and compelled enemy detachments occupying it to retire, leaving in our power eight sheds. The enemy immediately opened an intense artillery fire against the conquered position and then directed an infantry attack against it, supported by machine guns. This was repulsed, the enemy suffering considerable losses. Quantities of arms, ammunition and various materials have fallen into our hands.

On the Upper Cordevole the enemy attempted by artillery and hand grenade throwing to damage our position on Coldilana, near Salasei and Agasi, but the attack was effectively answered by our fire and he soon was obliged to cease his efforts.

On the Isonzo, particularly around Tolmino and Plava and on the Carso front, the enemy's artillery has been very active against our works. An attempt on his part to repair a road previously cut by us along the Naborsina line, east of Monfalcone, failed owing to our unrelaxing watchfulness.

This morning an aeroplane flew over Brescia and, evading the fire of our anti-aerial guns, threw down four bombs, killing six persons and wounding several others—all of them civilians.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The War Office issues the following report on the operations on the Italian front:

In the district of the Doberdo Plateau, our artillery forced the hasty retreat of enemy infantry which had occupied the south slopes of Monte Dei and Monte Seibusi. Our front southwest of San Maro was again under heavy artillery fire. At noon the Italians began a new attack, which was repulsed before our defensive positions.

Before the bridge-heads of Gorizia and Tolmino and in the Krn District comparative quiet prevails.

There was vigorous enemy activity before Flitsch and Raibl. In the Tyrolean frontier district fighting developed repeatedly.

Late last evening enemy infantry advanced toward the northern sector of the Plateau of Lavaronne. Early this morning the attack was repulsed. On both sides of the road to Tonale Italian battalions attacked soon after day break, and the fighting continues.

Artillery combats continue along almost the entire Tyrolean frontier.

ITALY HEEDS OUR PROTEST.

Releases the Son of a Naturalized American from Her Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Italian Embassy notified the State Department today that Italy, in response to a protest from the Washington Government, had released from military service Ugo da Patro of Boston, son of an Italian naturalized in the United States. As many similar cases have arisen, officials regard the Italian action as establishing an important precedent.

Da Patro was born in Boston in 1895, after his father had been naturalized; but inasmuch as he and his father had lived in Italy two years before the beginning of the present war, the son, still a minor, was pressed into military duty on the theory that the parent by his two years' residence had again become an Italian subject.

At the instance of Senator Lodge the State Department urged da Patro's release on the ground that the father had returned to Italy as the representative of an American firm, and hence the Italian law of repatriation did not apply.

GERMANS RECAPTURE VOSGES POSITIONS

Artillery Engagements Continue Along the Whole of the Western Front.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Artillery exchanges along the whole of the Western front were again the feature of the fighting today. They were most violent to the north of Arras, between the rivers Somme and Oise and in the forests of Argonne and Le Prêtre. The Berlin report records the reoccupation of trenches near Sondernach, in the Vosges, lost by the Germans on Aug. 17.

Tonight's official Paris statement reads:

Artillery actions took place on the whole of the front today. They were especially violent in the sector to the north of Arras, between the Somme and Oise, in Champagne, in the Argonne forest, and in the forest of Le Prêtre. In the last two sectors our mortars and heavy artillery several times proved particularly efficacious.

In the Vosges, in the Valley of the Fecht, where we are organizing conquered positions, the cannonade is less violent, and no infantry engagement has taken place.

A German aeroplane has dropped four bombs on Vessoul. A woman and a child were slightly wounded. The material damage done was unimoprtant.

Following is the French afternoon official report:

In Artois last night, throughout the entire sector to the north of Arras, the artillery fighting was of a fairly spirited nature. Furthermore, there were engagements with hand grenades in the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville. Around Roye and in the neighborhood of Lassigny the artillery exchanges yesterday and last night continued actively.

From the Champagne district and from the Argonne the only reports received refer to fighting in which mines were exploded.

In the Vosges there were engagements yesterday with hand grenades on the Barrenkopf.

A French aviator last night threw down bombs on the railroad station at Lorrach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, twenty-eight miles to the southwest of Freiburg.

The text of the Berlin statement is as follows:

In the Champagne we successfully exploded several mines.

In the Vosges an attack made by the enemy on Schratzmannele was repelled with hand grenades, and southeast of Sondernach that part of the trench sections which we lost on Aug. 17 was recaptured.

A German battle aviator shot down a French biplane near Nieuport.

KAISER GIVES ORDERS TO ROYAL LEADERS

Sends Telegrams Praising Them on Anniversary of Battles in the West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Kaiser has conferred the Pour le Mérite order on the German Crown Prince, the Bavarian Crown Prince, and Duke Albrecht of Württemberg for their defense in the West with characteristic telegrams. This one was sent to the Crown Prince:

The anniversary of the battle of Longwy approaches, when the Fifth Army, under your leadership in a mighty turn, led the way into the enemy's land, then continued from success to success, until assigned in the region north of Verdun to the task of securing the connection of the western armies with the home border. Your army has fulfilled its task perfectly, thereby helping to lay the foundation for the victories in the East. Never during this long, heavy time has the offensive thought been snuffed out in your army. Nowhere in more splendid fashion have the tenacious bravery and unbendable will to throw the enemy to the ground and care for subordinates been displayed as during the wearisome, if silent, heroism in the resultful Argonne fights.

To speak out to you and your army my thanks and appreciation for such a performance is a necessity for me. As an outward sign, I bestow upon your my Pour le Mérite.

To the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Kaiser sent this message:

With pride Germany remembers in these days the glorious battle in Lorraine in which your Royal Highness at the head of the sons of all German branches drove back over the border the enemy who had broken into the Empire. A hard time followed this luminous victory. It was necessary to bid defiance to the ever-renewed storm of a vastly numerically superior force in order to create basic conditions for our operations in the East. Your Royal Highness and the troops intrusted to you, solved this task is inscribed for all time on the tablets of the history of the Germany Army. But for me it is necessary in most thankful appreciation for what you have accomplished for the German cause to bestow the Pour le Mérite.

To Duke Albrecht of Württemberg he telegraphed:

One year has passed since the then Fourth Army, under the splendid leadership of your Royal Highness, in heavy fighting on the Semois and Meuse, rich in victory and glory, conquered a path for an advance deep into the enemy's country. At the head of the newly organized army, with troops young and untrained, though filled with the most splendid spirit, you succeeded in rendering nought the enemy's outflanking attempts directed against our northern flank. Despite the most unfavorable circumstances you also succeeded in getting a firm footing on the coast and blood-drenched ground of Flanders.

Against a flood of waters and in the fight against a numerically superior enemy your army ripened into troops which in admirable fashion discharged the task of securing our rear while the decision was being fought for and achieved in the east. In recognition I confer the Pour le Mérite on your Royal Highness.

Western Generals Decorated.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—In commemoration of the victories in the west and the firm maintenance of the western front, which has enabled the Austro-German armies in the eastern theatre to penetrate Russia, Emperor William has conferred the Order of Pour le Mérite upon the following army leaders:

General von Strantz, commanding the troops between the Meuse and the Moselle; Col. Gen. von Falkenhausen, commander of the army on the frontier, between Germany and Lorraine and lower Alsace; Col. Gen. von Heeringen, commander of the seventh army on the heights of Garonne; General Gaede, commander in Alsace, and General von Fabeck, commander of the first army which fought the battle at Mons a year ago.

This information is contained in a Berlin dispatch, received in Amsterdam and transmitted to the Reuter Telegram Company.

A ROTHSCHILD WOUNDED.

Youngest Son of Leopold de Rothschilds a Dardanelles Victim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—The Daily Telegraph says that news has been received in London that Lieutenant Anthony Gustav de Rothschild of the Royal Bucks Fusiliers has been wounded at the Dardanelles.

He is the youngest of the three sons of Leopold de Rothschild, all of whom are officers in the same regiment.

On leaving Cambridge University he traveled extensively, visiting the United States and Japan, studied business methods in France and Germany, and not long ago, with his brother, Captain Evelyn de Rothschild, went to Brazil to inquire into matters affecting the finances of that country.

APPEALS TO BANKERS FOR COTTON MEN

W. P. G. Harding Urges Southern Financiers and Business Men to Conserve the Crop.

READS PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Advising Loans to Growers on Liberal Terms — Reserve Board Men Confident of the Future.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 25.—W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board told the Alabama Merchants' Association here tonight that the placing of cotton on the contraband list by the Allies did not create a desperate situation, but rather one calling for intelligent leadership. He urged Southern bankers to make concessions to finance the crop, and predicted that there would be international competition for the American crop despite the fact that it was contraband. Mr. Harding handled, for the Reserve Board, the arrangements for the hundred million dollar cotton loan fund. He explained to the Alabama merchants, however, that he was not speaking tonight for the Federal Board, but was giving his personal views.

In the course of his speech Mr. Harding read the following letter, bearing on the cotton situation, which he had received from President Wilson:

The White House,
Aug. 23, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Harding:

Thank you sincerely for your letter of Aug. 23. It gives me just the information I desired.

What interests me most is this: It is evident from what you tell me that the country banks, with whom the farmer and other producers directly deal, can get money at from 4 to 4½ per cent. and that the question whether the benefit of this advantageous rate is to be extended to the farmer is in their hands. It is inconceivable to me that those who are responsible for dealing directly with the producers of the country should be willing to jeopard the prosperity of the country itself by refusing to share with the producer the beneficial rates now obtainable for money loans.

I think that we can confidently expect that the banks in the cotton States and in the agricultural regions generally will content themselves with a rate not more than 1 or 2 per cent. above the rate which they themselves pay. I hope that the facts which you have stated to me will become generally known among the producers of the country so that they may feel themselves free to exact of the banks with which they deal what they undoubtedly have a right to expect.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Predicts International Competition.

After he had laid the ground work for his address, Mr. Harding said:

"Germany is as anxious to have cotton as the Allies are to prevent her. It is not inconceivable that there may be evidences before very long of international competition for possession of the South's great staple. It is at least a possibility that cotton will be purchased in large quantities for foreign account and stored in Southern warehouses, to be shipped out as needed and as opportunities for shipment arise.

"No one has ever accused the Germans of being lacking in farsightedness. They are already looking forward to what will happen when peace is restored, and that they will make a supreme effort to recover their lost trade with other nations cannot be doubted. Is it reasonable to believe that they would look with complacency upon the absolute control of the cotton market by the mills of England and America, permitting them to secure their supplies of cotton at very low prices and defer their own purchases until after peace is made and take the chances of securing then their own stocks at much higher prices? Is it not reasonable to believe that they will arrange to buy cotton as the spinners of other nations buy it, and can they not easily arrange to have their cotton purchases stored in this country for their account until they can transport it to their own shores?"

Mr. Harding said the South's welfare depended upon the marketing of cotton at fairly remunerative prices, and Southern bankers should, wherever possible, make liberal concessions in their usual rates on commodity loans. High interest, he pointed out, means forced sales.

"Present conditions," he said, "fully justify low rates, and Southern bankers should be willing for temporary profits for the sake of security and solidity in the future. I am sure that the Federal Reserve Banks may be depended upon under their power of rediscounting to co-operate to the fullest extent with the banks in taking care of the cotton crop, and this assurance is, of course, not confined to cotton loans, but extends to other staple commodities.

"You have an opporeunity of conserving the value of the South's greatest asset, and upon you, Southern bankers and merchants, rests the responsibility of the weal or woe of a great agricultural section. Serious and far-seeing financiers freely express the fear that the sudden prosperity developed in some sections and along certain lines of industry will be followed by a period of wild speculation and inflation. The banking reserves of this country are considerably more than $1,000,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. Our gold holdings, over $2,000,000,000, are larger than those of any other two countries combined. Our trade balances are piling up unprecedentedly, probably amounting to $1,000,000,000 during the last six months of 1915. What better security could a Southern bank ask than the obligation of a merchant or farmer which he has been carrying on a crop not yet existent? What better investment than to carry this obligation along for a few months, if necessary, secured by the actual cotton properly warehoused and insured and certain of a market?"

Cotton Embargo Notice Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The State Department received today formal notice of Great Britain's action in placing cotton on the contraband list. A cablegram from Ambassador Page, at London, dated yesterday, transmitted the text of the proclamation.

NOW 58 SUBMARINES IN THE GERMAN NAVY

Norwegian Observer Also Says the Baltic Fleet Numbers 30 —Work at Shipyards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I learn from a distinguished Norwegian gentleman who has just returned from Germany that at the Vulcan shipbuilding yard at Stettin is the cruiser Wiesbaden, which is now completed. The Germans are building three torpedo boats there.

At the Schichau yard at Dantsic there is a new cruiser with two funnels and with a curious bottle-shaped apparatus on her mastheads, while five small cruisers are being repaired there. They have all lost a mast and one or two funnels.

At the imperial dock at Dantsic are the battleship Elsass, the new armored cruiser Lutzou, two coast ironclads, and thirteen torpedo boats.

My informant learned from information which is confirmed from different sources that the German fleet now possesses fifty-eight submarines and the Baltic fleet thirty vessels, including battleships and large and small cruisers.

Six thousand marines from Kiel have arrived on the Eastern front for pioneer service.

SAYS GERMAN GUNNERS FIRE ON HOSPITALS

A. Piatt Andrew Accuses Them of Doing So With Deliberate Purpose.

The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam with 459 passengers of all classes, of whom seventy-two boarded the ship at Falmouth. This is the first time any of the Dutch liners have called at that British port to pick up passengers west bound.

According to the passengers and crew, the Nieuw Amsterdam was detained in the Downs off Deal by the British authorities, and had to submit to a search for Germans or Austrians. While the ship was anchored off Deal the mine sweepers were busy picking up the drifting mines coming from the North Sea, and one was exploded so close to the Nieuw Amsterdam that it nearly shook off their feet the passengers who were on deck playing shuffleboard.

According to A. Piatt Andrews, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now Field Superintendent of the American Ambulance Hospital in France, the Germans shelled a hospital at Pont-à-Mousson for twelve hours, killing two French drivers, but sparing the Americans. This charge was confirmed in Washington on Tuesday by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, who had just returned from the war zone in France. He asserted in an address that the practice of the German artillerymen in firing on the French Red Cross tents had made it impossible for the doctors to attend to the wounded in the daytime.

"On July 22 the headquarters of the corps at Pont-à-Mousson was bombarded for twelve hours," he said. "Several American surgeons were under fire, and two French surgeons were wounded, while two of their ambulance drivers were killed. The doctors and the men were all forced to take to the trenches for protection."

"Do you think that the shelling of the hospital was intentional?" he was asked.

"From German prisoners," Mr. Andrews replied, "we learned that the exact location of every hospital behind the French line is known to the Germans, and we are led to believe that the Germans do deliberately shell the hospitals. I have brought back with me photographs and evidence of the bombardment of the ambulance corps' headquarters."

INDIANA PASTOR SLAIN AFTER MANY THREATS

Police Discard Theory That Murder Resulted from His Pro-German Utterances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Rev. Edmund A. H. Kayser, pastor of the St. James's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tolleston, Ind., who had recently become notorious in that section because of his pro-German utterances and bitter attacks on the United States and President Wilson, was found dead in a lot near his home last night. There were two bullet wounds in his body, and his hand and feet were bound with cord.

The pastor had been threatened with death in several anonymous letters recently, and about a month ago applied to the Chief of Police for a permit to carry a revolver. This was denied him. The threats so agitated the pastor that he finally decided to send his family to the home of Mrs. Kayser's mother in Michigan.

Federal and State authorities who tonight were endeavoring to establish a motive for the murder received an intimation that the Rev. Kayser was "lynched" for private reasons by members of his own congregation, who believed that the pastor's moral conduct was not what it ought to be. A woman's footprints were among those discovered outside the window of the pastor's home. The pastor had been warned to cease his attentions to a married woman in Gary.

Kaiser was 42 years old, a native of Württemberg, Germany, and a graduate of the Strassheim University. He held an inexorable dominance over his congregation that led into their homes and commercial affairs.

When the war broke out Kayser became intensely active. He wrote articles for German and English newspapers. When the Lusitania was sunk he upheld Germany's rights and attacked President Wilson's activities and sentiments.

A resolution of the Saxon Verein of his congregation, pledging neutrality, he tore up and threw into the faces of the parishioners who had framed it.

Kayser was shot in the chest as he sat in his library, the shot coming from outside. When he staggered to the doorway to grapple with his assailants, he again was shot, this time the bullet entering the jugular vein and ultimately causing his death from loss of blood, according to the Coroner. Kayser, presumably dying, was dragged forty feet away from the light of the windows of his home and tied with window cords about the wrists and ankles. He had been dead for more than an hour when his body was discovered by a passer-by.

Members of Kayser's congregation who spoke to him earlier in the day told the police tonight that he told them smilingly that an anonymous telephone call had apprised him that he would be "lynched," but that he had heard so much of that sort of talk that it had ceased to alarm him.

"I have four enemies," they said he told them, "and they are the only ones I am afraid of. And if I have trouble with them it will be because of my private affairs. I am not afraid of anything happening because of my political policies."

The Rev. Mr. Kayser leaves a widow and three children.

COPENHAGEN HONORS BRITISH E-13'S DEAD

Cabinet Ministers at Memorial Services—Naval Escort for Funeral Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A telegram from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Danish steamer Vidal sailed for Hull today with the bodies of the fourteen men who lost their lives as the result of the attack on the British submarine E-13 by German warships after the submarine grounded last week on the Danish island of Saltholm.

Before the departure of the Vidal a funeral service was held in Copenhagen. It was attended by Lieut. Commander Layton and the other survivors of the E-13, members of the Danish Cabinet, Danish naval officials, and representatives of the British Legation. Danish bluejackets bore the coffins between decks and placed them in an improvised chapel. The coffins were covered with hundreds of flags and with wreaths in Danish and British colors.

Vast throngs assembled at the waterfront, and the people stood with uncovered heads as the Vidal steamed out, accompanied by Danish torpedoboats. The Vidal was saluted with guns and flags by the forts. All the flags in Copenhagen were at half staff.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID?

German Dirigible Passes Over Vlieland, Going Northwest.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25, (via London, 3:20 P. M.)—The Telegraaf learns from Vlieland that a Zeppelin dirigible balloon passed over that Dutch island today, traveling from an eastern to a northwestern direction.

Vlieland is off the entrance to the Zuider Zee and in a northwesterly direction lies the northeast coast of England.

SAY GERMAN AGENTS STAMPEDED HORSES

Remounts for Allies' Cavalry Driven from Corrals Into Railway Yards.

1,000 ANIMALS RUN WILD

Some Driven Into River, Others Maimed on Trestles—About 100 Still Missing.

About 1,000 high-class horses, picked for mettle and bottom, on their way to remount the cavalry of the Allies, were stampeded from twelve corrals into the labyrinth of switches and shifting engines in the yards of the Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Jersey City detectives and men of the Jersey Central secret service declare that agents of interests friendly to Germany tore down the fences of the corrals and scattered the horses. All but about 100 of the animals had been captured and returned to the pens last night.

The horses were part of the biggest shipment thus far sent to Europe for war use.

While the first reports to the police said the horses had been stampeded by a storm, this theory soon had to be thrown aside, because the stampede took place at 3:30 o'clock, while the storm of thunder and lightning was over at 1:30. Another fact disproving the theory that the horses were terrified into mad flight by forces of nature, is that they had been in twelve different corrals, so that it would have been necessary for each of the twelve herds of horses, acting independently, to break down twelve distinct fences.

Favorable Time Chosen.

The stampeding was easily effected without interference by employes of the stockyards, because the watchmen quit their rounds for a few minutes at 3.30 each morning to pour water into the corral troughs, and the hostlers and other employes were busy yesterday unloading 550 horses which had just arrived by train from East St. Louis.

The first hint of the stampede the railroad employes had, came when they heard the crashing of hoofs on the broken fences and the neighing of hundreds of frightened animals. Watchmen ran toward the sound and saw the horses dashing in every direction. Some ran out upon the made land between the Hudson River and Newark Bay on which the New Jersey Central is preparing to build yards, and others were galloping about the Jersey City streets.

Seeing that it was useless to try to drive back the runaways, the watchmen and hostlers ran to the other corrals from which the horses had not escaped. They found that the racket had frightened their occupants, but there was no further breaking of fences. A rough census showed that nearly 1,000 of the 3,000 horses in the yards were out. The yards, which were constructed by the New Jersey Central on its made land since the war began, to handle shipments of horses for the Allies, covers about thirty acres. It has been the main station for war horses from the West, sometimes amounting to thousands in a week.

Each corral in the yard is inclosed by a fence consisting of posts with four twelve-inch rails and another rail nailed on diagonally from the top of one post to the bottom of the next.

There would be no likelihood of horses breaking such a fence, according to employes of the railroad, and it would be absurd to think that twelve different herds would hit at the same time upon such a means of freedom. The horses, it was said, have been little excited during the thunderstorm shortly after midnight, and no motive could be found in the weather for their outbreak two hours later.

Hundreds Join Round-up.

Alarms were sent to the Bayonne and Greenville Police Stations, and autos with policemen and halters and all Jersey Central employes who could be reached were sent out to search for the runaways. Hundreds of residents in Communipaw, alarmed by clattering hoofs, came into the streets, and long before daybreak many men were engaged in the round-up.

Most of the horses were tractable enough after their first fright had worn off, and hundreds were caught within half a mile of the yards and led back.

Later it was learned that a large bunch of horses, evidently driven by men who had stampeded them, had swept out upon the piers of the Jersey Central and plunged headlong into the river. Two were seen swimming between Liberty Island and Ellis Island shortly after daybreak by Sergeant Ellis of the Harbor Squad, who ran a police boat alongside, got slings around them, and towed them to Ellis Island. These horses were a mile and a quarter from the pier. An Erie Railroad lighter Captain found swimming horses on all sides of him. He and his crew got ropes around eighteen of them and towed them to the Jersey shore.

Four dead horses were picked up near the Jersey Central slips all with broken necks from pitching off of the piers. Three horses which had run along the tracks in the yards were found on trestles, their legs having gone between ties. They had broken bones and were shot. Two others were injured by falling from trestles and were drowned.

The horses were consigned to Blair, Baker & Co., horse dealers.

OFFERS HIS INVENTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ex-German Officer Shows Models, Including an Unsinkable Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A group of army and navy officers and civilian officials, expert in ordnance and equipment, were entertained for several hours today by Count zu Lynar in a demonstration of military inventions. Count zu Lynar is a German, who served several years in the army, and was an observer of the war between Japan and Russia. He is now an American citizen, and has offered his inventions to the United States for the national defense.

The most important idea presented was a plan for an unsinkable battleship embodying triple skins such as are now in use in the German Navy, but with added elements of protection. The general scheme is understood to

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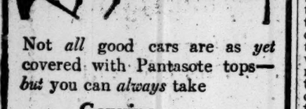

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PLAN PROTECTORATE TO CONTROL HAITI

American Forces to Stay Until Finances Are Established and Order Obtained.

TIME LIMIT IS EXTENDED

United States Gives Chance to the Haitian Congress to Discuss the Proposed Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The American marine and naval expeditionary force will be maintained in Haiti for an indefinite period, pending the establishment of a limited American protectorate over the finances of the republic. The terms of this far-reaching action are set forth in a convention that has been negotiated between the United States Government and that of President Dartiguenave, and which is now under consideration by the Haitian Congress and will also have to be submitted to the United States Senate in the form of a treaty for ratification.

The convention provides for the following:

First—The establishment of a Haitian receivership of customs under American control.

Second—The establishment of a native Haitian constabulary under the command of American officers.

Third—The establishment of American control over the finances of Haiti, to the extent necessary to prevent speculation and safeguard the interests of the American people.

Fourth—The convention is to run for a period of ten years.

In explanation of the design of the United States in thus extending a financial protectorate over Haiti, Secretary of State Lansing today authorized this statement, in which he referred to the Haitian arrangement as a "protectorate":

We have only one purpose—that is, to help the Haitian people and prevent them from being exploited by irresponsible revolutionists. These are not properly revolutions; they are unorganized enterprises which invoke no question of principle, and they are ruining the country. While they are in progress people are starving in the streets of Port au Prince because they cannot secure the supplies of food which abound in the country. Things have been going from bad to worse, and something must be done.

The United States Government has no purpose of aggression and is entirely disinterested in promoting this protectorate. We have not even asked for Mole St. Nicholas. The arrangement, of course, would have to be considered by the United States Senate for approval.

It was stated in official quarters here tonight that no ultimatum had been delivered to the Haitian Government setting a time within which it must accept the treaty. It was the plan of the Haitian Congress to adjourn last Wednesday. When this fact was communicated to the Washington Government a desire was expressed that the Congress would not adjourn without action on the treaty. After this the Haitian President called Congress into extra session for a month.

The Congress was to indicate by today whether it would proceed with the consideration of the treaty with a view to ratification. A cable message was received from Rear Admiral Caperton today indicating that the time within which this answer was to be made had been extended until tomorrow. The American Government has been insisting on prompt action and no delay, but it was denied positively tonight that anything like an ultimatum had been delivered. Sufficient time, it was asserted, would be accorded the Haitians to consider the treaty in their Congress.

Our Eye on Other Republics.

The negotiation of this treaty marks the first step in the intention of the Government to adjust affairs in certain Latin-American countries involving European interests, which interests might lead to trouble between the United States and European nations after the conclusion of the European war. It is felt in certain Administration quarters that when the war is over an effort may be made by one or more of the powers now engaged in hostilities to insist that the long overdue debts of certain republics of the Western Hemisphere, Haiti among them, shall be liquidated without delay, and that such European Government or Governments might be inclined to resort to force, with coincidental occupation, to compel obedience to the demands made.

It is indicated that there is nothing in the convention, as it now sands, which is thought to be as strong as the Platt Amendment, which is regarded as the most valuable portion of the treaty between the United States and Cuba, under authority of which the United States Government entered upon its second successful occupation of Cuba. Nor is there anything in the pending Haitian treaty which provides for any cession of Mole St. Nicholas to the United States Government as a naval base, or for any other use.

The initiative for this convention, it was learned today, came from Haitian leaders, and it was also learned that, in the form in which the arrangement was proposed by the Haitians favorable to it, they were willing to hand over Mole St. Nicholas to the United States Government. President Wilson declined this offer, and no such provision appears in the treaty.

Want a "Platt Amendment."

In responsible circles in Washington intimately familiar with Haitian affairs the successful negotiation of such a treaty would, it is declared, be very gratifying. The only criticism of the treaty heard here is on two points:

First—It is regarded as unfortunate that the treaty contains no "Platt Amendment."

Second—The period of ten years, representing the duration of the treaty, is regarded as too short completely to rehabilitate the Haitian Republic and insure the permanence of a Government free from revolutions springing from the ambitions of selfish politicians. Students of the Haitian situation are of the opinion that the convention should run for at least a generation, and there are some Haitians who feel that fifty years would be a better period for the American protectorate.

The State Department and President Wilson are devoting close attention to the Haitian situation. While there is no desire for American aggression, and the Administration is not willing to press the Haitians unduly, it is nevertheless thought that there should be reasonable expedition in perfecting the agreement and arranging a solution of the Haitian problem. Haitian finances are in such a terrible plight, with no prospect of ability on the part of the Haitians themselves, single-handed, to rehabilitate their Government on a stable basis, that it is feared that creditor nations in Europe would swoop down on Haiti at the end of the war in Europe and perhaps involve the United States in a defense of the Monroe Doctrine.

Several important conferences on the Haitian question were held at the State Department today. Secretary Lansing conferred at length with Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, who came to make inquiries as to the intentions of the United States. Later Secretary Lansing and Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department had a long conference with Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N., commander of the armored cruiser Washington. Captain Beach was in command of the American marines and bluejackets when they first landed at Port au Prince in the course of the present occupation. He has returned to the United States on leave of absence on account of illness in his family. Captain Beach furnished Secretary Lansing with a detailed acount of the Haitian situation, political and military, at the time he left. Among other things he stated that the election of President Dartigurneve was the first free election that had taken place in Haiti in eighteen months, in which period there had been six elections.

The new Haitian convention does not follow identically the lines of the convention under which the Dominican customs receivership was established. It might be described as a perfected Dominican Arrangement, framed in the light of the experience of the United States in dealing with Cuba, the Philippines, and Santo Domingo. It has been found that the arrangements with Cuba and Santo Domingo, both different, have not been calculated to give those Governments that perfection of administration which was originally sought, and in the Haitian problem, especially in view of the fact that conditions are much worse in Haiti than they were in Cuba or Santo Domingo, it has been considered essential to include additional provisions, believed to be calculated to enable the Haitian people to maintain a peaceful government.

Importance of Constabulary Plan.

The provision in the Haitian convention for the establishment of a constabulary, to be commanded by American officers, is considered very important. It is distinctly different from the Dominican convention, which contained no such provision. Since 1904 Haitian soldiers have sold their services to the highest revolutionary bidder. The idea of the constabulary feature of the pending convention is that this arrangement would give to the Haitians a constabulary faithful to constituted authority.

In no country in the world has it been possible to change political conditions as bad as they are in Haiti and build up on the basis for a stable republic within ten years—the period of the pending Haiti convention. Presupposing that the United States Government, under this protectorate, is able to guide those in Haiti who are properly inclined toward good government for ten years, it is pointed out here that while this arrangement would give the Haitians, with their country almost fabulously rich in natural resources, ample capital to pay their present foreign debts, it would at the same time so rehabilitate the Haitian treasury as to make it a lure for revolutionists after the treaty arrangement should cease.

Discussion of Treaty Allowed.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 25.—The Government and Congress, having threatened to resign if the American Government refused to permit a discussion of the proposed treaty, which allows the United States ten years' control of the Government's finances, Washington has agreed to a discussion of the convention.

The population, which has been agitated, is now more tranquil.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 25.—The adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the revolutionary leader who left Haiti following his recent defeat for the Presidency, are still in arms.

Colonel Eli K. Cole of the United States Marine Corps, who has been conducting negotiations with them, has made no progress. Dr. Bobo's supporters state that they will not disarm so long as the Presidency is denied to their leader.

The American gunboat Nashville has left here for Port à Paix to debark 100 marines.

FORT APPROVES THE TREATY.

The Only Way to Bring Peace and Prosperity to Haiti, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—J. Franklin Fort, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who has had wide experience in Latin-American affairs and has served several times as a representative of the United States Government in the arrangement of the difficulties of some of the small Latin-American Republics, was much interested when he heard of the American ultimatum to Haiti. He said to a TIMES correspondent:

"The reported demand of the United States for a treaty with Haiti putting the customs of that country on the same basis as in the Dominican Republic and providing for American supervision over the collection of the internal revenues is absolutely right, and as necessary as it is right. Nothing less will stop the graft now constantly going on in that country and assure an honest administration of its finances.

"For three months the leaders will make a fuss about it and try to create disturbance and ill feeling toward the United States, but after that it will end, and the people will begin to see the splendid results accomplished. Then the action of their Government in making such a treaty will be approved. It will mean contentment and prosperity to the people of Haiti, who are anxious for peace.

"The curse of the country today is the ill-advised and arbitrary actions of their rulers. The people now have no privileges except such as the officials give them. Constitutional government there is a farce. Placing the constabulary of the Republic under American officers, equipping them with good arms, and training them as soldiers will furnish a body of police that will put down all incipient revolutions and give the country an assured rest from further internal disturbances.

"For myself, I am delighted at the course the President is taking, which is absolutely necessary if there is to be peace and prosperity in Haiti."

HURT IN AUTO WRECK; MAY BE TITLED GERMAN

Gadski's Husband Refuses to Tell Name of Guest Injured in Motor Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 25.—There is a man patient in the South Side Hospital here about whose identity a cloak of mystery has been thrown. Dr. James F. Ames, who has been attending the patient, says he does not know who he is. It is said by others at the hospital that they know his name, but under no circumstances will they divulge it. The man, it is explained, is a private patient, and as such he will be protected by the hospital. He is said by some to be a titled German.

Several nights ago the man was brought here from a point on the Farmingdale Road west of Babylon. The South Shore Road is being rebuilt, and automobiles and other vehicles have to make a detour that carries them around through the Farmingdale Road. The man in the hospital is said to have been hurt while in a car owned by Mme. Gadski, the singer, who is spending the Summer at Bay Shore. The automobile, at a curve in the road, had to make a quick turn to avoid collision with Vernon Castle's car. The man now in the hospital was thrown from his seat and suffered concussion of the brain. He is about thirty-three years old. Nothing about him can be learned at Mme. Gadski's home at Bay Shore, as both she and her husband are away.

Captain Hans Tauscher, the husband of Mme. Gadski, told of the accident yesterday in his office on lower Broadway.

"The man who was hurt," said Captain Tauscher, "is not Captain von Papen or Captain Boy-Ed, as has been said, nor anyone connected with the German Embassy here. I am not at liberty to say who he is, because when I saw him after the accident he asked me not to. I do not know what his reasons were. There could very well be personal reasons which would operate in a case of this kind. But whatever his reasons, there is nothing for us, his friends, to do but carry them out. He is not severely injured and will be out of the hospital in a few days entirely well. I cannot see any occasion for making a great fuss over such a matter.

"In the absence of my wife, Mme. Gadski, who is in Texas with our daughter singing at a music festival, I invited a party of men out to our Summer home at Bayshore for the week-end. They left on Monday afternoon. Two of them started in an automobile with a chauffeur toward New York, and I followed in my car half an hour afterward, as I had an invitation for a theatre party that evening. They were not in an automobile belonging to Mme. Gadski or me.

"When I came to the spot on the road near Farmingdale where the accident occurred. I found the chauffeur there with the overturned car. When I asked him what had happened he said the car had been driven into the ditch to avoid an approaching speeder and had overturned. I heard later that the car they were trying to avoid was Vernon Castle's.

"I went to the hospital and saw my friend. I satisfied myself that his injuries were not serious and that he would soon be out. He then asked me that his name be kept secret, and the hospital authorities were asked to protect it. That is all there is in the matter, and it is not very much."

MAYOR WOULD DRILL CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Comes to City on Brief Furlough, but Will Finish Term in Camp.

ADVOCATES SWISS SYSTEM

Would Give All Citizens Military Training—Militia Doesn't Cover Situation, He Says.

Mayor Mitchel, known as Sergeant John Purroy Mitchel at the Military Camp of Instruction at Plattsburg, came down to the city yesterday on a brief furlough to attend to some private business and consult with President George McAneny, who has been Acting Mayor, on certain matters affecting the city. He is so well pleased with his military vacation that he intends to remain at Plattsburg until the camp term is ended. He will not return to the city again until Sept. 6.

Mr. McAneny will go on a two-weeks' vacation at Lake George on Friday. In order that the city shall not be without an Acting Mayor, Henry Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who is also at the Plattsburg camp, will return to the city on Friday morning.

Mayor Mitchel did not go to the City Hall, but remained at his home at Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street and consulted there with Mr. McAneny, Corporation Counsel Polk, Police Commissioner Woods, George V. Mullan, and others. The Mayor said he did not want to talk about his life at the military camp until he had received his discharge. He did, however, advocate the Swiss system of military training for the United States, which system extends to the children in school.

"Personally," he said, "I believe in a certain amount of military training for school children, including setting up exercises, calisthenics, and drills. But I haven't yet reached the point where I have any definite recommendations to make for New York City. This is something that must be taken up with the educational authorities. The Swiss system of citizen training which extends to the schools seems to me to be the best thing of its kind there is, and I favor strongly its adoption in the United States.

The Mayor said his discussions with military men had gone to show that New York has the most efficient militia in the country.

"But even if the whole country was on a par with New York State," he continued, "that would not be sufficient. I believe in general citizen training, and I don't think that the present organization of the militia covers the situation at all."

The Mayor would not discuss the present complications with Germany. All citizens should withstand comment, he said, until the President had spoken for the whole country. Every true American, he added, was ready to back the President up.

The Mayor smiled at the criticisms regarding his absence from the city to attend the training camp.

"Everybody is entitled to his own opinion," he said. "I have mine and by going to camp I showed what it was. I went to Plattsburg because I was deeply interested in the question of the country's military preparedness, and I felt that the camp was a concrete expression of the movement toward that end. I wanted both to get information at first hand and to testify to my belief in the movement and the necessities that lie behind it."

The Mayor said he was not in touch with the local political situation and did not care to discuss it.

McADOO FOR PREPAREDNESS

Secretary Urges Maine Democrats to be Ready for Any Emergency.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, at a political conference with town, county, and State Democratic Committeemen, today urged Maine Democrats to be loyal to the President.

Touching on national affairs, he said that the nation should be prepared for any emergency both on land and sea and should also be prepared to carry its own freight.

PATRIOTIC DUTY TO WALK.

Jerseymen of Military Age Hardening Up with Long Hikes.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 25.—W. A. Woodbury of Upper Montclair, a young New York business man, has started a movement which is making him unpopular with trolley companies and jitney drivers.

Two weeks ago, moved by the Plattsburg camp idea of training business men to army life, he suggested to friends that they walk at every opportunity, so as to harden themselves in case they should be called upon for military duty.

The plan found favor, and now every man from 20 to 40 living in this part of the State walks to and from the railroad stations and his home. Last Sunday 200 men went on hikes over the mountains. Some parties went twenty miles and several as far as Lake Hopatcong, thirty miles away. There has not been any attempt as yet to form an organization of any kind, but it is expected something of the sort will develop.

'MUSTS' FOR COLLEGE HEADS

David Starr Jordan Tells of Talents They Ought to Have.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 25.—College Presidents, if they are to be successful, must have other talents than scholarship, according to David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, who last night outlined the requirements of a college President in an address before the National Education Association. Some of the requirements for the position he stated are:

He must not tell all he knows about those around him.

He must not do anything he can hire some one else to do.

He must be neither too "clubby" nor too convivial.

He must be a scholar to the extent that he knows truth from untruth.

He must "fix it" so that his Board of Trustees can only indorse or reject his recommendations.

He must not "pass the buck" to the Trustees.

He must not smoke.

Pussy Willow

A WAIST with the real Pussy Willow label in it wears and launders like a silk handkerchief.

See the stamp on the selvage—the label in the garment.

ROOSEVELT WOULD BACK PRESIDENT ONLY IF RIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

soldiers of the regular army and the men of the civilian regiment were grouped. Behind them were the 2,000 civilians.

It was getting dark when Colonel Roosevelt, escorted by General Wood and other officers of the regular establishment, arrived on the drill plain. He wore a tan riding suit, military leather leggings, and a cream fedora hat. His youngest daughter, the wife of Private Derby of Company B, ran out of the crowd and said something to her father as he took his place, the most central one in the crescent. While she was talking General Wood advanced and faced the crowd, and as is always the case when General Wood faces the men of this camp there was generous applause.

"Officers and men of the training camp, Colonel Roosevelt."

That was the speech of General Wood in introducing the Colonel. A cheer arose and the Colonel smiled.

Mr. Roosevelt prefaced the reading of his prepared speech with a tribute to the officers and men of the regular army, to whose efforts the men of the civilian regiment owe the training they are receiving. The Colonel pictured the regular as the highest type of American, a man who hates war, but "something else a great deal more." He derided those who picture the regular as a man who loves war. It would be just as nonsensical, said the Colonel, to picture physicians as men who want all the people to break their legs.

Our Military Needs.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech follows in full:

"I wish to congratulate all who have been at this Plattsburg camp and at the similar camps throughout the country upon the opportunity they have had to minister to their own self-respect by fitting themselves to serve the country if the need should arise. You have done your duty. In doing it you have added to your value as citizens. You have the right to hold your heads higher because you are fulfilling the prime duty of freemen.

"No man is fit to be free unless he is not merely willing but eager to fit himself to fight for his freedom, and no man can fight for his freedom unless he is trained to act in conjunction with his fellows. The worst of all feelings to arouse in others is the feeling of contempt. Those men have mean souls who desire that this nation shall not be fit to defend its own rights and that its sons shall not possess a high and resolute temper. But even men of stout heart need to remember that when the need for action has struck no courage will avail unless there has been thorough training, thorough preparation in advance.

"The greatest need for this country is a first-class navy. Next, we need a thoroughly trained regular or professional army of 200,000 men. We must have universal military service; and of at least half a million men if we do not have such universal military service.

"At present, a single army corps from Germany or Japan (which, if subtracted from the efficient fighting forces of either would not be even in the field) could at any time be ferried across the ocean and take New York or San Francisco and destroy them or hold them to ransom with absolute impunity, and the United States at present would be helpless to do more than blame some scapegoat for what was really the fault of our people as a whole in failing to prepare in advance against the day of disaster.

"But the professional navy and the professional army are not enough. Free citizens should be able to do their own fighting. The professional pacifist is as much out of place in a democracy as is the poltroon himself; and he is no better citizen than the poltroon. Probably no body of citizens in the United States during the last five years have wrought so efficiently for national decadence and international degradation as the professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price men, who have tried to teach our people that silly all-inclusive arbitration treaties and the utterance of fatuous platitudes at peace congresses are substitutes for adequate military preparedness.

Seek to Chinafy America.

"These people are seeking to Chinafy this country. A high Japanese military officer recently remarked to a gentleman of my acquaintance that the future dominion over the seas and lands of the Pacific lay with Japan, because China was asleep and America was falling asleep, and in this world the future lay with the nations of patriotic and soldierly spirit. If the United States were to follow the lead of the professional pacifists and to permit itself to be Chinafied, this observer's opinion would be quite correct.

"It is an abhorrent thing to make a wanton or an unjust war. It is an abhorrent thing to trespass on the rights of the weak. But it is an utterly contemptible thing to be unable and unwilling to fight for one's own rights in the first place, and then, if possessed of sufficient loftiness of soul, to fight for the rights of the weak who are wronged. The greatest service that has ever been rendered mankind has been rendered by the men who have not shrunk from righteous war in order to bring about righteous peace, by soldier-statesmen of the type of Washington, by statesmen of the type of Abraham Lincoln, whose work was done by soldiers. The men of the Revolution and the men of the civil war, and the women who raised these men to be soldiers are the men and women to whom we owe a deathless debt of gratitude.

"This means that all our young men should be trained so that at need they can fight. Under the conditions of modern warfare it is the wildest nonsense to talk of men springing to arms in mass unless they have been taught how to act and how to use the arms to which they spring.

"For thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged. We have seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas, without action on our part. We have treated elocution as a substitute for action. During this time our Government has not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights. Yet these thirteen months have made evident the lamentable fact that force is more dominant now in the affairs of the world than ever before; that the most powerful of modern military nations is utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality, and that righteousness divorced from force is utterly futile. Reliance upon high-sounding words unbacked by deeds is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham.

No Thanks to Government.

"This camp has lasted two months. It has done immense good to you who have been able to come here—although, by the way, you must not think that it has more than marked the beginning of training you to your duties. But you have been able to come because you are either yourself fairly well-to-do or else because you happen to serve employers who are both public-spirited and fairly well-to-do, and who give you holidays with pay.

"The Government has not paid a dollar for this camp. Inasmuch as we as a nation have done nothing whatever for national defense during the last thirteen months, the time when during all our history it was most necessary to prepare for self-defense, it is well that private individuals should have tried, however insufficiently, to provide some kind of substitute for proper governmental action. The army officers and enlisted men have put all good Americans under a fresh debt by what they have done in connection with this camp; and we owe much to the private citizens who have advanced the money without which the camp could not have been held.

"But you men have had to buy your own uniforms; you have had to spend money in fifty different ways; in other words, you have had to pay for the privilege of learning how to serve your country. This means that for every one man like yourselves who can afford to come here there are a hundred equally good American citizens, equally patriotic, who would like to come and who unable. It is undemocratic that the young farmer, that the young hired man on a farm, that the hard-working clerk or mechanic or day laborer, all of whom wish to serve the country as much as you do and are as much entitled to the benefit of this camp as you are, should be unable to attend such a camp.

"They cannot attend it unless the nation does as Switzerland has done and gives the opportunity for every generous and right-thinking American to learn by, say, six months' actual service in one year or two years how to do his duty to the country if the need arises—and the Americans who are not right-thinking should be made to serve anyhow, for a democracy has full right to the service of its citizens.

"Such service would be an immense benefit to the man industrially. It would not only help the nation, but it would help each individual who undergoes the training. Switzerland has universal military service; and it is the most democratic and least militaristic of countries, and a much more orderly and less homicidal country than our own.

"Camps like this are schools of civic virtue, as well as of military efficiency. They should be universal and obligatory for all our young men. Every man worth his salt will wish to come to them.

Peace-at-Any-Price People.

"As for the professional pacificists and the poltroons and college sissies who organize peace-at-any-price societies, and the mere money-getters and mere money-spenders, they should be made to understand that they have got to render whatever service the country demands. They must be made to submit to training in doing their duty. Then if, in the event of war, they prove unfit to fight, at any rate they can be made to dig trenches and kitchen sinks, or do whatever else a debauch of indulgence in professional pacificism has left them fit to do. Both the professional pacificist and the professional hyphenated American need to be taught that it is not for them to decide the conditions under which they will fight. They will fight whoever the Nation decides to fight, and whenever the Nation deems a war necessary.

"Camps like this are the best possible antidotes to hyphenated Americanism. The worst thing that could befall this country would be to have the American nation become a tangle of jangling nationalities, a knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, and French-Americans. If divided in such fashion, we shall most certainly fail. We can stand as a nation only if we are genuinely united.

"The events of the past year have shown us that in any crisis the hyphenated American is an active force against America, an active force for wrongdoing. The effort to hoist two flags on the same flagpole always means that one flag is hoisted underneath, and the hyphenated American invariably hoists the flag of the United States underneath. We must all be Americans and nothing else. You in this camp include men of every creed and every national origin—Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, men of English and Irish, German and French, Slavonic and Latin, and Scandinavian descent. But you are all Americans, and nothing else. You have only one nationality. You acknowledge but one country. You are loyal to only one flag.

"There exists no finer body of American citizens in this country than those citizens of German birth or descent who are in good faith Americans and nothing else. We could create an entire national administration, from the President down to the last Cabinet officer, every one of whose members would be of German blood and some of them of German birth, but all of them Americans and nothing else, all of them Americans of such a type that the men who feel as I do could heartily and without reserve support them in all our international relations. But the Americans of German blood who are of this type are not hyphenated Americans. They are not German-Americans. They are just plain Americans like the rest of us.

Perilously Near to Treason.

"The professional German-American has shown himself within the last twelve months to be an enemy to this country as well as to humanity. The recent exposures of the way in which these German-Americans have worked together with the emissaries of the German Government—often by direct corruption—against the integrity of American institutions and against America doing its international duty should arouse scornful indignation in every American worth calling such. The leaders among the professional German-Americans have preached and practiced what comes perilously near to treason against the United States.

"Under The Hague Convention it was our bounden duty to take whatever action was necessary to prevent and, if not to prevent, then to undo, the hideous wrong that was done to Belgium. We have shirked this duty. We have shown a spirit so abject that Germany has deemed it safe to kill our women and children on the high seas. As for the export of munitions of war, it would be a base abandonment of morality to refuse to make these shipments. Such a refusal is proposed only to favor the nation that sank the Lusitania and the Arabic and committed the crime against Belgium, the greatest international crime committed since the close of the Napoleonic contests a century ago. It is not a lofty thing, on the contrary it is an evil thing, to practice, a timid and selfish neutrality between right and wrong. It is wrong for an individual. It is still more wrong for a nation. But it is worse in the name of neutrality to favor the nation that has done evil.

"As regards the export of munitions of war, the morality of the act depends upon the use to which the munitions are to be put. It was wrong to subjugate Belgium. It is wrong to keep her in subjugation. It is an utterly contemptible thing not to help in every possible way to undo this wrong. The manufacturers of cannon, rifles, cartridges, automobiles, or saddlery who refuse to ship them for use by the armies that are striving to restore Belgium to its own people should be put on a roll of dishonor.

"Exactly the same morality should obtain internationally that obtains nationally. It is right for a private firm to furnish arms to the policeman who puts down the thug, the burglar, the white slaver and the blackhander. It is wrong to furnish the blackhander, the burglar and the white slaver with weapons to be used against the policeman. The analogy holds true in international life.

Munitions for Belligerents.

"Germany has herself been the greatest manufacturer of munitions of war to be supplied to belligerents. She supplied munitions to England to subjugate the Boers and to the Turk to keep the Christians in subjection. Let us furnish munitions to the men who, showing courage which we have not shown, wish to rescue Belgium from subjection and spoliation and degradation. And let us encourage munition makers, so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn, as assuredly it will come if we show ourselves too 'neutral' to speak a word on behalf of the weak who are wronged and the slothful and lazy to prepare to defend ourselves against wrong. Most assuredly it will come to us if we succeed in persuading great military nations that we are too proud to fight, that we are not prepared to undertake defensive war for our own vital interest and national honor.

"Therefore, friends, let us shape our conduct as a nation in accordance with the highest rules of international morality. Let us treat others justly and keep the engagements we have made, such as those in The Hague Conventions, to secure just treatment for others. But let us remember that we shall be wholly unable to render service to others and wholly unable to fulfil the prime law of national being, the law of self-preservation, unless we are thoroughly prepared to hold our own. Let us show that a free democracy can defend itself successfully against any organized and aggressive military despotism. To do so we must prepare as a nation; and the men of this camp and the men responsible for starting this camp have shown our Government and our people the path along which we should tread"

Numerous Interpolations.

The Colonel made many interpolations in his prepared speech. He had hardly more than began than Captain Van Horn's big wirehaired dog raced into the crescent and lay flat on his back in front of the speaker.

"Well, he's neutral, anyway," snapped the Colonel, as he contemplated the ludicrous picture before him.

When Colonel Roosevelt, referring to the fate of Belgium, declared solemnly that there was no difference in the violation of morals, international or private, the crowd clapped its approval.

"I do not want applause from any man," said Colonel Roosevelt, lifting his hand for silence, "unless he has a burning sense of shame when he thinks of the fact that the United States has not stood up for Belgium, and now, thirteen months after the war started, the average Regular Regiment is one thousand men short of the strength it should have in war."

Colonel Roosevelt said he read a few days ago of the activities in a certain German-American labor organization. The members of this union would not fight for us if we should go to war, according to the report read by the Colonel.

"If I have my way," he said, "and we do have to fight, they will either fight for us or they will be shot by us.

"The surest way to invite disaster," said Colonel Roosevelt, "is to be rich, aggressive, and unarmed."

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Plattsburg at 6:50 o'clock this morning. He was met by General Wood and Captain Halstead Dorey, the camp commander, and with them drove to the camp, where he breakfasted. He was here to see everything in one day, and the task was measurably accomplished. He saw the First Battalion, under Captain Van Horn, drive the enemy helter skelter into the Saranac River; then he hurried to the north, and was in time to witness the finish of the "battle of the Peru Road." There the fight ended with a bayonet charge. "Bully!" cried the Colonel.

In the afternoon the ex-President received a visit from a dozen Canadian officers who are training near Montreal for service in Europe. For an hour he talked with them.

The recruits paraded for the first time as a regiment this afternoon. Colonel Roosevelt witnessed the parade, but did not review the command. He led the applause as the eight companies in company column swept by Captain Dorey.

"I have never seen a more inspiring sight," said Colonel Roosevelt.

DR. HILL WANTS ACTION.

President of Peace Forum Urges Stronger National Defenses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum, New York City, addressing the National Fraternal Congress this afternoon, said the public was tired of talk and wanted action.

"For the last six months," he said, "the International Peace Forum has been at work crystalizing the sentiment of the neutral nations in behalf of a supreme court of the world. This idea was indorsed at the last Hague Conference in 1907. Arbitration does not go far enough, although it is good as far as it goes.

"This is not a disarmament plan, that is, immediate disarmament. When the world court finally is agreed upon, disarmament may be provided for, either immediately or gradually. But until there is a general agreement to disarm we must maintain our national defense on a parity with the strongest nation in the world. Self defense is the first law of nations and the nation cowardly cringing in the face of insults has lost the right to exist."

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LITERACY TEST WINS IN WILD CONVENTION

Albany Delegates Advance Mr. Young's Proposal with the Hall in an Uproar.

MANN DEFENDS GERMANS

Takes Issue with Anglo-Saxon Advocate and Replies to "Covert Attacks" on Other Races.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Amid scenes of turbulence, the Constitutional Convention, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, today voted in favor of establishing by constitutional proviso a literacy test for voting. The action was on a proposal offered by Charles H. Young of Westchester, one of the Republican delegates at large. The proposal provides that after Jan. 1, 1918, no person shall be entitled to vote unless he is able, except for physical disability, to read and write English.

The vote stood 70 to 61 in favor of advancing the Young proposal to the order of third reading. Immediately after the result had been made known the opposition announced its intention of having the question decided on a rollcall, involving a renewal of the fight, when the question arises whether the convention shall accept or reject the report of its Committee of the Whole.

President Elihu Root, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, Herbert Parsons, Louis Marshall, and all the Democrats with the exception of Superintendent of Banks Richards and ex-Senator John G. Saxe voted against the advancement of Mr. Young's amendment. Mr. Marshall, when the debate opened last night, made a ringing speech against the proposal.

Throughout the debate there were evidences of bitter feeling aroused here by the European war. Frank Mann, a Democratic delegate from Brooklyn who boasted German ancestry, made an attack on Gordon Bell Knox who, in the debate last night, took the view that the Anglo-Saxon institutions and Anglo-Saxon civilization on this side of the ocean would be endangered unless a literacy test for voting was established. He also assailed a statement made by the sponsor of the proposal that German citizens of this country, dependent on the German-American newspapers for their war news, were a menace.

"I will not attack any nation or any person," said Mr. Mann, "but let me say that the German-speaking people in this country who are voters are not illiterate. They read and write English as well as the German language. I am very proud to be a descendant of the German race, and was never so proud of my ancestry as I have been during the past year in observing German achievements on the battlefield."

Mr. Mann later interrupted William M. K. Olcott to make the assertion that if the German-speaking people in this country went to the newspapers printed in their own language for war news it was because they felt they could not depend on the reports of the war printed in the newspapers which are published in the English language.

The debate, despite such passages, was quiet and orderly. The storm did not break until the vote was to be taken on a motion by Isadore Buxbaum, another Brooklyn delegate, to strike out the enacting clause of the Young proposal. The vote resulted in a tie, with 21 votes on either side.

Storm in Convention.

Bedlam then broke. General James W. Wadsworth called for tellers. George W. Wickersham, majority leader of the convention, tried to restore quiet while the absentees could be summoned. William Barnes arose and shouted that the Buxbaum motion was lost because it had not received a majority vote. William F. Sheehan objected to the Wickersham motion, and it was ruled out of order by John B. Stanchfield, who occupied the chair. Senator Robert F. Wagner asserted that Mr. Stanchfield ought to cast the deciding vote, which he declined to do. Then he moved for a reconsideration of the vote. This motion prevailed, and when a new vote was taken it stood 70 to 62 against the Buxbaum motion.

Scenes of greater confusion followed. More than twenty delegates were on their feet clamoring for recognition. Mr. Young moved that his amendment be advanced to third reading. William F. Sheehan raised the point of order that the Committee of the Whole could merely report progress. Senator Wagner sustained this contention, but was ruled out of order by Mr. Stanchfield. The final vote was taken on the Young motion and stood 70 to 61 in favor of advancing his measure. While all this was going on Mr. Stanchfield plied his gavel freely. After the final vote he told the convention that for a while he felt as though he had been presiding at a Democratic State Convention.

The debate this morning began when Senator Robert F. Wagner was recognized by the chair. He spoke in opposition to the Young proposal until his time expired.

"This amendment is sad testimony to the selfishness ingratitude, and imprudence inherent in human nature," said the Senator. "Suppose that the Know-Nothing propaganda had been acceptable to this country; suppose that its narrow policies had been pursued in this Republic instead of the principles of humanity and justice which have vitalized our national life. Would our battles have been so well fought? Would our cities have been so well built? Would our commerce and our industries have been so well developed?

"There is no good reason whatever for the adoption of this amendment. It comes before this body without the sanction of public sentiment, without the prestige of expert opinion, without the support of reason or logic. There is no basic reason or desirability or necessity for it; its only foundation is the narrow spirit of prejudice, or else it is another attempt on the part of the rural communities of this State to restrict the voting capacity of the City of New York. Either one of the motives is sufficient to condemn this proposal."

Mr. Barnes followed. He spoke in support of the Young proposal. Mr. Barnes said among other things that the ballot was printed in English and no one ought to be permitted to vote unless he could read the ballot.

Ex-Justice Alphonzo T. Clearwater of Kingston said he favored the Young proposal, but not as a matter of race prejudice.

"There is no more Anglo-Saxon in my blood than in Mr. Marshall's," said Judge Clearwater. My people were Hollanders and Huguenots, and have remained so from the time of their immigration 260 years ago. This is no narrow question. It is one of the broadest, most fundamental, most basic principles of a great State. Despite the threats of visitation of displeasure of large bodies who now vote, it seems to me that the delegates to this convention should rise above a spirit of mere opportunism. He should never forget that we are framing the organic law, not only for today but for generations yet unborn. And the great point with us should be: Frame the law for the typical commonwealth, because if you make this requirement for the man who seeks to elect your legislators, who frames your laws and will frame your constitutions, they will accept a condition and melt in and fuse with the greater body of citizens.

"But let us dispel any notion of race prejudice. It is a great race from which Mr. Marshall sprang. It is a great race from which my old and dear friend Mr. O'Brien sprang; a great race from which my friend Mr. Bell sprang. But this is America. We should all fuse. How can we fuse if you perpetuate and continue this line of cleavage? No greater cleavage possibly could exist than the difference in language."

Herbert Parsons said the adoption of the Young amendment would have a most disastrous effect on the vote in some sections of New York City. Then Frank Mann got the floor. He said, in part:

Delegate Mann's Protest.

"If we observe the statements of Mr. Bell and Mr. Young we find there are covert attacks not only upon the Yiddish people, but practically every nationality except the English. Especially is there an inferential attack continued in the remarks of Mr. Young when he says 'at this moment in this country we are confronted by a situation such as never before has confronted us. We are confronted by a possibility with war with a power many of whose people are in this land at this time, and these people, who have not learned the English language and are reading papers in sympathy with the foreign country, are a menace.

"Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that he could not have meant the English people—all lies, or the Allies, but he evidently had in mind the German nation and the German speaking people. I will not attack any nation or any person, but the German speaking people of this country, who are voters are not illiterate. They can read and write the English as well as the German language. I am very proud myself to be a descendant of the German race and was never so proud of my ancestors as I have been during the past year in observing German achievements."

After saying that 84 per cent. of the German immigrants became citizens, and only 23 per cent. of the English, Mr. Mann said:

"I might say, for the benefit of Bell, who in his pro-English arguments insisted that we were all Anglo-Saxon, and that the traditions of the English race were inherited in us, and that we ought to continue them, to the exclusion of any other race or nation, that he probably does not remember that King Edward himself spoke with a German accent. The English rulers are all descendants from the German, and if there is any lack of intelligence anywhere it is in Mr. Bell's district."

Olin H. Landreth of Schenectady, who followed Mr. Mann, said:

"I do not believe Mr. Marshall expressed the sentiment of his race last night when he said it would be an insult to a million of the Hebrew people to enact this amendment into law. There has been objection raised to the word English and Mr. Marshall wants it stricken out. He would accept the ability to read and write in any language as meeting the requirement. I do not speak as an Englishman, although I have some English blood in my veins. I have some German blood too and a lot of old time Yankee blood. So I can speak without bias. I believe that our national language should be respected, whether we call it English or American. I don't care if it happens to be English. That might be an accident of history. It might just as well have been French, but whatever the national language is it should be recognized and respected."

"With us," said Morgan J. O'Brien, "it has never been a question of education, our citizenship has been built up on character. A bad man with an education is worse than a bad man without. It is conceded that a good man without education is the peer and superior of a bad man with education. Why should we change this policy? What demand is there for it? It is suggested that it may create problems in the future. I suggest that as we have in the past we can meet all problems which confront us in the future. Now we have no such problems."

Other speakers were heard and then the vote was taken.

CONVENTION FAVORS NEW UTILITIES PLAN

Gives Governor Power of Removal and Unfetters the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The Constitutional Convention tonight defeated the proposed new Public Utilities article and advanced to third reading a substitute offered by George W. Wickersham, reading as follows:

There shall be two Public Service Commissions. Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. The Governor may remove any Commissioner for cause after service upon him of a statement of the alleged cause and an opportunity to be heard thereon. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the existing commissions are continued with the jurisdiction and powers at present vested in them.

The Wickersham substitute differs from the proposal reported by the Committee on Public Utilities in that it gives the Governor power to remove Commissioners for cause without the consent of the Senate and in that it eliminates a provision which would have tied the hands of the Legislature in the matter of rate legislation. Under the committee measure the lawmakers could not have established new rates except upon certification by one of the Public Service Commissions that there was justification for such action. The Wickersham substitute was advanced by a vote of 81 to 50.

While the article subsequently discarded was under debate early today President Elihu Root made a stirring speech, in which he warned his colleagues against placing the Service Boards within such ready reach of the Legislature that their functions might be abolished. Mr. Root warned the Convention that this might bring about a return of all the evil conditions that existed during the unsavory days of the "Black Horse Cavalry."

Mr. Root also warned the delegates against injecting into the Constitution matters that the Legislature was far better equipped to deal with than the convention.

"The Legislature created these commissions and knows a great deal more about them than I do, and undoubtedly a great deal more than most of the other delegates," said Mr. Root. "We should remember that the regulation of public service corporations is a new departure, not yet fully developed. But I do not think we should lose the opportunity we have to make it impossible for any Legislature ever to abandon the system of regulating such corporations through commissions of this kind and go back to the old method of leaving such corporations unregulated, save for the passage of laws by the Legislature.

"The Public Service Commissions in this and other States—and their counterpart in the nation—were created to do away with great and real evils. Before they existed a man unfairly treated by a railroad had no recourse except a lawsuit or a complaint to his Representative in the Legislature. A law suit by one individual, perhaps of limited means against one of these great corporations, was hopeless from the very start. The other method might lead to the introduction of a bill in a Legislature, a bill prompted perhaps by sincere desire to redress a wrong.

"The burden of holding these corporations accountable to the people was a burden on the Legislature, which it should never have been made to bear. It resulted also in a number of States, including our own, in bills holding up corporations—holding them up and shaking them down. Many of us can remember the dreadful days of the Black Horse Cavalry, an incident due purely to this sort of legislation.

"The fact that the corporations were singled out for unfair attacks in the Legislature, gave the managers of these big corporations justification, in their own minds, and in the eyes of the directorates which approved expenditures made for this purpose, for going into politics and spending the money of the stockholders for the election of Senators and Assemblymen who would protect their interests in the Legislature, protect them against so-called strike legislation. The whole system became a scandal and disgrace and it was to correct this that these commissions were established.

"No greater reform has been wrought in the life of this nation than the transfer of the duties that now devolve upon Public Service Commissions from the Legislatures to them. Now a poor fellow who suffers injury has somewhere to go for redress. Now there are no more strike bills. Now there is no justification for the New York Central or the Erie or the D. & H. or the big lighting concerns to spend their money in politics.

"We will be in a position to regard our State with greater respect if we do nothing here to open the way for a return to the old methods. We must remember that the people forget. A generation will rise which will know nothing about the evils attending the Black Horse Cavalry days, and, not knowing them, unwittingly may consent to wiping out these commissions. For that reason we should put enough—just enough in this article to protect these commissions."

DELEGATE NICOLL EXPLAINS.

Rectifies Error in Published Record of His Lineage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—De Lancey Nicoll took occasion today to rectify a mistake in the matter of biographical details printed under his picture in the Delegates' Manual. He did it in the midst of the fight on the Literacy Test Proposal, and succeeded in injecting a little merriment into an exceedingly acrimonious debate.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Nicoll, "that this is as near Ancestors' Day as we shall ever come in this convention. I have been sitting here signing 145 copies of these manuals which are to be kept as souvenirs by fellow delegates, appending my signature to Page 338, where my picture appears with this passage in the biographical sketch: 'He is descended from Sir Richard Nicoll, the first Governor of New York, who was also Mayor of the City of New York in 1671.'

"Now, I have no objection whatever to being descended from Sir Richard Nicoll. He was commander of the English expedition which captured New Amsterdam from the ancestors of Judge Clearwater and Judge Olcott, and I should be exceedingly proud to be able to say to this body that I was descended from him. It is a matter of no importance to me that he was never Mayor of the City of New York; he was certainly the first Governor of the province. The difficulty is, gentlemen, that Sir Richard Nicoll was a bachelor [laughter] and I more seriously object to the Secretary of State putting the bar sinister on me. [Laughter.] I have long desired to make this explanation to the gentlemen who have obtained my signature to the Delegates' Manual."

VOTE FOR SERIAL BONDS.

Delegates Advance Proposal to Reform Municipal Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Municipalities throughout the State, under a proposal which the Constitutional Convention advanced to third reading today, will be confined to serial bonds in the future financing of improvements.

Under the plan presented by the Cities Committee payments must begin in the year following the issuance of the bonds and be continued in annual installments until the debt has been paid. An amendment made today would permit the substitution of serial bonds—the last installment payable in fifty years—for outstanding time bonds, although these have been issued for shorter periods than fifty years.

The advancement of this proposal virtually ends the work of the Cities Committee. Ex-Mayor Low, Chairman of the committee, in a statement tonight, assured members of the police force of New York City that the failure of the convention to insert in the home rule proposal advanced yesterday a provision giving them the right to review an order of dismissal under certiorari proceedings did not in any way affect their present statutory right.

"The amendment does not take away the right of court review which the police of New York now enjoy," said Mr. Low. "All that it does is to bring the subject within the control of the local authorities, meaning thereby the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate, and the Mayor, instead of leaving it as a detail of local practice which must still be passed upon at Albany.

"My personal impression is that the police are likely to be as influential in this matter with the Board of Aldermen as they have been with the Legislature."

TRAVIS FORCES A CHANGE.

Revised Short-Ballot Proposal Entrenches Controller's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Governor and Other State Officers tonight presented a compromise "short ballot" proposal, drafted for the purpose of placating Controller Eugene M. Travis. Under the original proposal the Controller would have lost the bulk of his patronage. Under the compromise he will keep all he has and receive more.

Under the original plan the Controller would have been a critic and watchdog of the Treasury, but without administrative functions of any kind. The compromise confers those duties on a State Commissioner of Accounts, to be appointed by the Governor, with power "to examine and verify all accounts, showing the financial transactions of the State and its several departments and officers."

Frederick C. Tanner, in discussing the compromise proposal tonight, said:

"The committee has agreed with substantial unanimity on amending its bill for the reorganization of the State Government, so that instead of taking away from the Controller his administrative powers and leaving him the powers to investigate and criticise the financial transactions of the State, the administrative powers shall be left and the power to investigate and criticise shall be vested in another officer to be appointed by the Governor.

"This will remedy the situation which has existed in the past, where there was no one with power to examine and audit the transactions of the Controller, and subjects him to the same scrutiny and criticism as the other State departments. It also provides an officer who can assist the Governor in the revision of the estimates of the various departments and the creation of a budget, and is in accord with the recent action of the convention in adopting the budget system. The committee adheres to its previous determination not to recommend the election of any of the State officers, except the Attorney General and Controller."

The short ballot organization, which does not like the compromise plan, tonight issued a formal statement in which it assailed Controller Travis and other State officials for their activities.

The allied Tammany and long ballot forces in the convention just before adjournment tonight forced a vote on a report of the Committee on Rules, under which the short ballot proposal would have come up for debate this week. By a majority of three they succeeded in putting it over until Monday night.

The report from the committee was prompted by the fact that Chairman Tanner has been told by his physician that he must go to a hospital on Saturday or Sunday to be operated on for appendicitis. This fact was known to the leaders of the opposition, but many delegates were ignorant of the fact and voted with the opposition. When they learned this fact later they said that they would force a reconsideration of the vote tomorrow.

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TODAY MAY SEE END OF SUBWAY HOLDUP

Times Square Section Work Depends on Estimate Board's Action.

MAY BOW TO COURT WRIT

If Corporation Counsel Appeals, Months of Litigation and Delay Are Assured.

Mayor Mitchel came to the city yesterday from the Plattsburg military camp on a thirty-six-hour furlough, but he decided not to return until he had attended today's meeting of the Board of Estimate. Today the holdup of the contract for the Times Square section of the Broadway subway will have to be thrashed out again.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, had a long conference with the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and convinced him that his presence at the Board meeting was urgently needed. The Mayor accordingly postponed his return trip until 12:50 P. M. today. President McAneny has consistently stood out against the action of the members of the Board who refused to approve the form of the contract unless a section was eliminated providing for payment to the contractors, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, of a lump sum for additional work.

Justice Shearn granted the contractors a writ of mandamus compelling the city forthwith to approve the contract as orgiginally drawn, and the writ will be served upon the members of the Board of Estimate today. President McAneny will formally present the order and make a motion that it be complied with. The board may then rescind its previous action and give assent to the form of contract.

Controller's Action in Doubt.

Just what will be done by Controller Prendergast and the other members of the board whose action held up the contract could not be learned last night. The Controller is expected to be present. If he refuses to change his position and agree to the form in which the contract was originally awarded, it is said, he will be liable for contempt of court.

The issue may be evaded by the Corporation Counsel giving notice that the city will take an appeal from Justice Shearn's decision. This would throw the matter again into the courts and delay the subway work for months and possibly years.

One of the contractor's engineers said yesterday that the concern would not back down but would carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. In such a contingency the work might be delayed for three years. The Corporation Counsel has shown no intention of appealing from Justice Shearn's decision, however.

A possible way out of the difficulty was suggested yesterday by Chairman E. E. McCall of the Public Service Commission. He said a compromise could be effected if the Board of Estimate would pass a separate resolution requesting the Commission not to approve unit or lump sum prices exceeding in the aggregate five per cent of the amount of the contract without consulting the board. To do this, he said, would not affect the legality of the contracts or the power of the Commission to carry them out. The City Charter, he pointed out, provides for allowing 5 per cent. for extras in contracts for ordinary city work. Chairman McCall said:

"The objection of the majority of the Board of Estimate to the alternative payment provision of Article XII. of the subway contracts seems to be that there is not a limit to the amount of work that may be ordered under it. There is a very practical limit in that by its terms that article cannot be applied to work for which there is a unit price, of which there are 151 in the Holbrook contract, covering all the items of work that can be foreseen. Nevertheless, if this be the fear of the majority of the Board of Estimate, it may properly and legally, without burdening its consent, pass a separate resolution requesting the commission not to approve unit or lump sum prices under Article XII. exceeding in the aggregate 5 per centum of the amount of the contract, without consulting the Board of Estimate.

Would Not Affect Legality.

"This would not affect the legality of the contracts, or the power of the commission to carry them out. It would accord with the desire of the commission to freely consult with the Board of Estimate on 'rapid transit expenditures. Five per centum is logical in these cases, in that the appropriations made for carrying out the dual system contracts included 5 per centum for extras, the City Charter provides for allowing 5 per centum for extras in contracts for ordinary city work, and that is the limitation fixed in the compromise Article XII. agreed upon by representatives of the commission, the Corporation Counsel's office, and the Bureau of Contract Supervision for later subway contracts, of which a number have already been consented to by the Board of Estimate."

George Hallett Clark, engineer for Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, said yesterday:

"As pointed out in the decision of Supreme Court Justice Shearn, the action of the Board of Estimate in making a ruling as to how the contract should be construed, has thrown a cloud on the validity of the contract and we cannot go ahead until our rights are cleared. It will be necessary for the company, if the order of Justice Shearn is taken to the Appellate Court and reversed, to take the matter up to the Court of Appeals and possibly to the United States Supreme Courts. There would be no other way of making sure that the contract was valid, after the Board of Estimate had made its order, and until the contract was clearly valid, we would be liable to heavy loss through suits brought by rival bidders who could set up the claim that our contract was an improper one.

Engineer Talks of Delays.

"We have twenty months allowed to us in which to complete the contract after we begin work. Should the contract be awarded to us we would begin within a week. It will require the severest kind of pressure to make it possible to put our stretch of the subway from between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets to Fifty-first Street in condition for use within twenty months, but we are prepared to do it.

"If we are not tied up in litigation we will be able to finish this section of the subway in March, 1917. That is four months later than the date on which the new subway is supposed to be put into operation. If, however, the question has to be fought through the courts it will mean a delay of several months longer.

"As our contract provides for the restoration of streets within thirty months, further delay might mean that it would be three years before our section of Broadway and Seventh Avenue is put back into shape. The delay, therefore, would be materially against the interests of property owners along the section and of the traveling public generally."

GAGAN CHARGES DISMISSED.

Governor Exonerates Accused Official of Rockland County.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Governor Whitman today dismissed the charges against Thomas Gagan, District Attorney of Rockland County, upon the recommendation of William H. Hotchkiss, whom he appointed commissioner to take evidence in the case. Mr. Hotchkiss's report is a voluminous document covering several thousand pages.

The charges against Gagan were made by Frederick E. Newman, a resident of Haverstraw, and grew out of the acquittal of William V. Cleary, who was charged with the murder of his son-in-law. Mr. Gagan acted as prosecuting attorney at the trial. After the trial it was charged that Cleary's acquittal was brought about through his influence in the Democratic councils of Rockland County.

Governor Whitman heard the charges early in the year, and named Mr. Hotchkiss to inquire into their truth. It was through District Attorney Gagan's efforts that Bart Dunn, the Tammany road contractor, was brought back from New Jersey, where he took refuge in a sanitarium pending his appeal from conviction to the Court of Appeals.

MISSING MAN FOUND DEAD.

Harry L. Burton's Body Discovered in Bed After Four Days.

After he had been reported to the police as missing Harry L. Burton, a member of the firm of Jones & Burton, tailors, at 691 Madison Avenue, was found dead in bed in his apartments at 373 East 167th Street. Burton probably had been dead four days.

Coroner Flynn and Coroner's Physician, Dr. Curtis, took the case, and an autopsy showed that the tailor had died from natural causes. Mrs. Burton was in the country for the Summer, and her husband was living alone. Several days ago Burton failed to appear at his place of business, and inquiry was made of the police of the Morrisania Station. Policeman O'Neill visited the Burton apartments yesterday. The place was locked. It was opened, and Burton was found dead in bed. The body was removed to the Fordham Morgue. Burton was 32 years old.

RID STATEN ISLAND OF CRIMINAL CLASS

Police, Under New System, Are Able to Patrol the Big Territory Effectively.

BICYCLE CORPS ARE TERROR

Leading Citizens Praise Officers of the Law and Say Conditions Were Never Before So Good.

With the sentencing of August Schurer to sixty days in the county jail, without the alternative of a fine, and the fining of Patrick Lorano and Emma Bretts, long notorious as the proprietor of "Mother's Kitchen" at South Beach, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Justice Joseph F. Moss presiding, at the Borough Hall, Richmond Borough, for violation of the moral code, it was said that the new system of "flying squadrons" of policemen and detectives had practically rid Staten Island of big and little law-breakers and that conditions there had never been so excellent as at present.

Alfred Fachs, District Attorney of Richmond County, says the changed conditions are entirely due to the vigilance of the police and the new system, which gives them great mobility.

"The new arrangement under which the central stations are at West Brighton, Stapleton, Tottenville, and New Dorp is splendid and makes for great efficiency," he said yesterday. "The bicycle corps, both motor cycle and ordinary, were the finest idea ever put in practice here. These flying squadrons have their headquarters at the four main stations and each man can cover more ground than ten of the ordinary patrolmen. The minute a call is rung into a station they mount their wheels and are where they are needed in a short time.

"They tell me that the people in the outlying districts are getting quite used to having a member of one of the 'flying squadrons' turn up. It used to be that some of these districts did not see a policeman from one end of the year to the other. Now they are regularly patrolled and the residents are much pleased. The fact that there has been a large decrease in the number of burglaries proves that this patrolling is a good thing.

"Further, I must say that the local detectives have worked so well that the pickpockets and sneak-thieves that used to swarm on the Island in Summer never got more than started this year. They have been forced to fight shy of Staten Island this year, and the two caught operating at the St. George Ferry last Sunday were the first reported in some time. There is no question but that Staten Island is cleaner of the baser forms of crime than ever before."

The Rev. Edwin A. Gernant, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Rosebank, formerly known as the "Vanderbilt Church," paid a high tribute yesterday to the police of the Island.

"Conditions were never before so good," he said, "and I think that all the credit belongs to the policemen and detectives. Their quick response to a call and their readiness to investigate any worthy complaint has done more than can be estimated to clean the Island up. The moral conditions were never better, and the increasing watchfulness of the police assures me that they will continue and, if possible, get better."

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Thompson, rector of the Mariners' Harbor Reformed Church, expressed similar sentiments.

"Our local police force is the best in the city," he said, "and I have written Commissioner Woods congratulating him on the efficiency of his men down here. They have cleaned things up on this shore of the Island, and the man Lorano, who was fined today, was probably the last of that particular type of lawbreaker that is so objectionable to a home community. In addition to men of this type, the police have driven out sneak thieves and house breakers, so that practically no homes have been robbed this year. It used to be the custom for the thieves to invade the Island as soon as the residents went away for the Summer, and they would usually reap a rich harvest from the empty homes. There is only one improvement I might suggest, and that is that the Police Commissioner send us more policemen."

M. K. Nash, Field Secretary of the Staten Island Civic League, to which most of the prominent business men and merchants belong, said there was very little to complain of.

"The new patrol system, under which the police and detectives use bicycles, and are able to get about quickly and cover an increased territory, is the best arrangement that has ever been tried," he said. "Unlike all other Summers, there was no 'crime wave' this year. It never got started. The police and detectives were on the job, and the crooks and light-fingered gentry have found it almost impossible to operate profitably. Conditions are better on Staten Island than I have ever seen them, and my experience covers a number of years of close observation.

"The fact that the Judges and Magistrates have backed up the police has much to do with it. There is no question about what the law-breaker is going to get when he is proved guilty. The Courts do not hesitate to give him a proper sentence, and the knowledge that he faces a severe jail sentence acts as a fine deterrent to the would-be crook."

Prominent citizens, bankers, and divines expressed the same sentiments, and all united in giving the police credit for very unusual efficiency.

EXPOSES AN OLD SWINDLE.

Mail Tells of Men Who Collect Graft by Posing as Newspaper Agents.

The Evening Mail will publish an article today in which it will say that many New York business men have been tricked out of amounts ranging from $5 to $100 by persons representing themselves to be agents of newspapers. The Mail says that it has learned of at least seven successful hold-ups. The method employed is described in this way:

The victim is called on the telephone at his office and a voice tells him that Mr. —— of The Mail, (or some other paper,) is sending a man to see him. The swindler generally uses the name of some well-known newspaper man.

Soon afterward the swindler's agent arrives. Sometimes he lays before the business man a scheme for a write-up, with picture. Often it is a proposal to "fix" the newspapers so the prospective client's name will not be used if he should be arrested for speeding, for instance.

The article cites several other stories which have been told to business men, and states that the swindlers have sometimes asked simply for a "contribution for the boys."

The business men thus approached are requested to get in touch immediately with the newspaper office which the swindler alleges he represents and if possible to detain the man until the police arrive.

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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan

184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

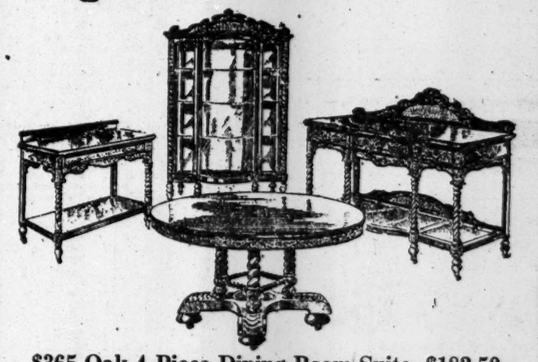
GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

Second Day of the HALF-PRICE Clean-up in the

August Furniture Sale



$365 Oak 4-Piece Dining Room Suite, $182.50

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE are waiting for just this chance—they know that it comes at the close of our great Furniture Sales. Most probably we have just what you want—at HALF price. If not, we almost certainly have it at the August Furniture Sale price of 10 to 40 per cent less than usual.

At half price, remember, there is almost always but one piece of a kind. Necessarily, early comers find most to choose from.

For the Dining Room—HALF Price

$180	3 piece Mahogany Sheraton Suite	$90	
$335	12 piece Jacobean Model Oak Suite	$167.50	
$465	4 piece Early English Suite	$232.50	
$214	4 piece Mahogany Sheraton Model Suite	$107	
$1600	14 piece William and Mary Suite (Oak)	$800	
$1950	14 piece Mahogany Adam Model Suite	$975	
$58	Golden Oak Sideboard, serpentine front	$19	
$75	Mahogany Adam Model China Closet	$37.50	
$28	Early English Dining Table	$14	
$135	Mahogany Sideboard, Sheraton Model	$57.50	
$30	Golden Oak Sideboard	$15	
$45	Mahogany China Closet, Sheraton Model	$27.50	

For the Bedroom—HALF Price

$280	3 piece Adam Model Mahogany Suite	$140	
$600	Circassian Walnut 5 pc. Colonial Model	$300	
$1090	13 piece Prima Vera Hand Decorated Adam Model	$545	
$340	5 piece Gray Enamel Louis XVI. Suite	$170	
$600	Mahogany 4 piece Carved Suite	$300	
$300	5 piece Sheraton Model Ivory Enamel Suite	$150	
$45	Mahogany Princess Dresser	$22.50	
$25	Circassian Walnut Toilet Table	$10	
$42.50	Circassian Walnut Four Post Bedstead	$21.25	
$32	Mahogany Chiffonier	$16	
$50	Ivory Enamel Dresser	$25	
$50	Ivory Enamel Bureau	$25	
$60	Mahogany Dresser	$30	

For the Library—HALF Price

$154	Jacobean Oak Library Table	$77	
$45	Mahogany Round Library Table	$22.50	
$67.50	2 piece Mahogany Tapestry Suite	$33.75	
$195	Suite all-over Upholstered in green velour	$97.50	
$155	Mahogany 3 piece Suite Upholstered in brown velour	$77.50	
$60	Easy Chair in green Morocco	$30	
$36	Mahogany Rocker in Tapestry	$18	
$45	Mahogany Arm Chair in Tapestry	$22.50	
$35	Easy Chair Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$17.50	
$60	Arm Chair in green Figured Velour	$30	
$450	Walnut and Gilt Throne Chair in red Damask	$225	
$275	Circassian Walnut Parlor Cabinet	$137.50	
$750	3 piece Chippendale red Damask Suite	$375	

Seventh Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

Store opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counter.

A Sweeping "Season End" Disposal of All Our Women's Novelty Low Shoes at $1.74

The Smartest Creations of the 1915 Season at a Fraction of the Original Prices.

WITH over two months of delightful weather ahead, when most women will keep to the comfy Oxford or pump, to say nothing of women who wear low shoes all year, we think this offering has first rank among the most attractive shoe sales of recent years.

The assortment includes most every style, every quality and coloring of the year, so imagine the futility of specific descriptions!

There are dance pumps, lace Oxfords, two button low shoes—in dozens of styles, Glace Kid, Gun Metal and Patent leather Oxfords.

Altogether an attraction which will further endear this store to every delighted patron who shares in its advantages.

Macy's—Shoe Dept., Second Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

"The Best Offering in a Season of Wonderful Value Giving."

Men's Suits, $17.50

That Were $28, $30, $35, $37.50 and $40

A VERY LITTLE figuring will show you that you save never less than $10 and anywhere up to $22 on a single suit. That's WONDERFUL, considering the splendid materials, the high class tailoring, and the correctness of the styles.

Most of the Suits Are Silk Lined!

EVERY Suit in stock at the higher prices mentioned is included. The choice is almost endless as to fabric and coloring. All sizes from 32 to 50.

Men's $25 Silk-Lined Overcoats, $15

Chesterfields in Oxford gray and black. Others with loose-fitting silk top and sleeve lining. Some of knitted fabric. Sizes 33 to 48.

Men's $35 to $50 Imported Overcoats at $25

From the best tailors abroad. Many exclusive styles in light and heavy weights. Newest colors. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor

GIANTS AND DODGERS BREAK EVEN—YANKEES WIN—GOLF PLAYERS PRACTICE ON DETROIT LINKS

GIANTS TAKE ONE FROM PITTSBURGH

New York Wins First Game, 5 to 3—Mamaux Driven Out of Second Contest.

Strange things happened at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Foremost of all stands the fact that the invalid Giants won the first game of a double-header from the invading Pirates and that Pol Perritt lasted right through to the happy conclusion of a 5 to 3 victory. The second game turned the other way, but not until the Giants, by an eighth-inning rally, had brought every fan on tiptoe with excitement. The early lead of the Pirates was too much to overcome, however, and they won by a score of 9 to 7. There is just one incident about this game that is surprising. In the eighth inning Albert Mamaux, Pittsburgh's wonderful pitcher, who is leading the National League, was driven from the mound, the Giants bending his best curves back for such a series of hits that six runs were scored.

The disastrous part of this game was the fact that Rube Benton pitched for McGraw, just as the latter said he would when he won him from the Pittsburgh club by the aid of the National League Directors. The only difficulty lay in the fact that Rube is bound by no such conventions as a board meeting of the National League. From the way he pitched you would never suspect he was a Giant. He couldn't forget his old affiliations with the Pirates, and he won the game for them. Six of those runs for the Pittsburgh club were made in the short time that Rube was allowed to remain in the game. He was uncertain from the start, and when the fifth inning opened lost himself completely. The Pirates hammered him then for five consecutive hits. Ritter was called in, and until the ninth held the visitors safe, with the exception of one powerful bang to the left-field stand for a home run. He made way for a pinch hitter and Ferdie Schuppe pitched the last inning.

It was Ritter who started the fusillade of hits against Mamaux. He led off with a single to left, and Burns doubled. Robertson clipped a single to right that scored the two men ahead of him. Doyle also hit right. Fletcher fouled out, but Merkle hit a single to centre, which was fumbled by Collins, and Robertson and Doyle scored. The error let Merkle get to third, and he scored on Kelly's out at first. A pass and a single by Wendell presented the opportunity to Meyers to place the hit that would tie the score, but Hans Wagner succeeded up his efforts.

Every game at the Polo Grounds gives one incident to furnish amusement. Yesterday Vlox played the ludicrous part. In the first encounter he reached first on a wild throw by Grant that drew Kelly off the bag. Vlox was called safe by Quigley, and then started back to the bench satisfied. Kelly instantly put the ball on him for an out.

The Giants started with a one-run lead in this game, added another in the fourth, and in the eighth counted three. Robertson started the inning with a screaming triple to right and scored on Doyle's hit. A sacrifice by Fletcher and a double by Merkle scored Doyle, and Grant's single to left brought Merkle to the plate. The Pirates had found Perritt for only one run until the ninth, when Hans Wagner cut loose a triple. Singles by Vlox, Baird, and Costello scored two runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	B'ney, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Col'm'n, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle 2b.	4	1	1	2	6	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
F'cher, ss.	3	0	1	1	3	H'man, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
M'kle, cf.	4	2	2	3	0	Wag'r, ss.	4	2	2	0	1
Br'n'd, 1b.	3	1	1	14	1	Vlox, 2b.	4	2	1	2	4
Grant, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1	Baird, 3b.	4	0	2	3	2
Myers, c.	4	0	0	4	1	G'son, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Perritt, p.	2	0	0	1	0	*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
						H'mon, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	33	5	9	27	12	†Carey	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	35	3	9	24	11

*Batted for Gibson in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Harmon in the ninth inning.

Errors—Hinchman, Wagner, Doyle, Grant.

New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Baird, Merkle, (2.) Three-base hits—Robertson, Wagner. Stolen base—Wagner. Earned runs—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Harmon, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barn'y, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Burns, lf.	5	2	2	0	0
Collins, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	Rob'n, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
J'st'n, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	Doyle, 2b.	5	1	2	2	0
F'ch'r, lf.	4	3	3	3	0	Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	3	6
Wag'r, ss.	4	2	2	4	2	Merkle, cf.	3	2	2	4	0
Vlox, 2b.	5	2	2	2	2	Br'n'd, 1b.	2	0	0	8	1
Baird, 3b.	5	1	2	0	0	Kelly, 1b.	2	0	0	4	0
Gibson, c.	5	1	3	7	1	Grant, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Mam'x, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Doolin, c.	1	0	0	4	0
Kant'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Wendl, c.	3	0	1	2	0
						Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	41	9	16	27	8	Ritter, p.	2	1	1	0	2
						*Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
						Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	36	7	11	27	14

*Batted for Ritter in the eighth inning.

Errors—Collins, Robertson, Fletcher, Merkle.

Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	—	9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	—	7

Two-base hits—Baird, Doyle, Merkle, Burns. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Home run—Hinchman. Stolen base—Barney. Earned runs—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 8. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Mamaux. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York 6, Pittsburgh 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 12 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Ritter, 3 in 4 innings; off Schupp, 1 in 1 inning; off Mamaux, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; off Kantlehner, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, 2, (Barney, Hinchman.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Ritter, 2; by Mamaux, 7. Passed ball—Doolin. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

Six in a Row for Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—The Braves took another game from Chicago today, 2 to 0, making six consecutive victories. A pass to Fitzpatrick, Evers's hit, Phelan's error on Williams's throw, and Magee's single counted the only tallies of the game at the outset. Both Vaughn and Rudolph pitched well thereafter. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'pt'k, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Good, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1	Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
S'dg's, cf.	2	0	0	4	0	Sch'te, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Magee, lf.	3	0	1	3	0	Z'lm'n, 2b.	4	0	1	5	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1	Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3	Will's, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Mar'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	Phel'n, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	3	4	Bres'n, c.	3	0	1	6	4
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	1	2	0	V'ughn, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	25	2	6	27	11	Total.	31	0	5	24	12

Errors—Phelan, Schmidt.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Smith, Williams, Gowdy, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Double plays—Saier and Bresnahan; Bresnahan and Zimmerman; Saier, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Rudolph, 2. Hit by pitcher—Fitzpatrick. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; by Rudolph, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Yankees Get Good Outfielder.

The Yankees are still buying new players in an attempt to strengthen the team. The latest of the additions to the club's roster is Outfielder Gilhooley of the Buffalo International team. The deal for Gilhooley's purchase was closed by Manager Bill Donavan yesterday, and he notified the club officials here by telegram last night. Gilhooley, who is a hard-hitting player, is regarded as the best outfielder in the International League. There was a report that the Yankees paid $8,000 and gave several players in exchange for the outfielder, but Harry Sparrow, the Yankees' business manager, said last night he knew nothing of the conditions of the purchase.

New Pitcher for Giants.

The Giants purchased a new pitcher yesterday, Herbert, of the Toronto Club, who will report to the New York team as soon as the International League season closes. This deal, it was said, had no connection with the release of Marquard to Toronto.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
Pittsburgh, 9; New York, 7.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 4.
(Fourteen innings.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.
(Thirteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Rochester, 2; Richmond, 1.
Richmond, 7; Rochester, 3.
Toronto at Jersey City.
(Postponed.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC
Philadelphia	62	50	.554
Brooklyn	62	55	.530
Boston	59	54	.522
Chicago	59	57	.508
St. Louis	57	61	.483
Pittsburgh	56	61	.479
New York	52	59	.468
Cincinnati	54	62	.466

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	76	37	.673
Detroit	74	42	.638
Chicago	71	46	.613
Washington	58	55	.513
New York	53	56	.486
Cleveland	44	70	.386
St. Louis	44	72	.379
Philadelphia	35	78	.310

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	65	50	.565
Newark	63	51	.553
Chicago	65	54	.546
Kansas City	64	54	.542
St. Louis	61	56	.521
Buffalo	58	65	.472
Brooklyn	56	65	.463
Baltimore	40	77	.342

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	72	39	.649
Buffalo	66	40	.623
Montreal	57	53	.518
Harrisburg	52	57	.477
Toronto	53	58	.477
Rochester	50	59	.459
Richmond	49	65	.430
Jersey City	40	68	.370

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Newark.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

Phillies Down Reds Twice.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25. — Philadelphia won two games from Cincinnati today, the scores being 8 to 0 and 6 to 5. In the opening event Alexander was in splendid form, while Schneider, Lear, and Cochran were bit hard. On two successive pitched balls Cravath and Luderus made home runs, the former's drive equaling his home-run total of 1913 and 1914—nineteen. The second contest was hard fought, McKenery being driven off the rubber in the sixth inning and Schneider also being hit hard. In the ninth inning, with one run in, one out, and Williams on first, Wingo, a left-handed batsman, went to bat for W. Killifer, and Rixey took Demaree's place. Before a ball was pitched, Leach took Wingo's place at bat, and the game ended when Leach fanned and Williams was doubled up trying to steal second base. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	2	2	1	2	Groh, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2
B'cf't, ss.	5	2	2	2	3	H'zog, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
P'kert, cf.	3	0	1	3	0	R'dg's, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	2	1	0	Will's, lf.	3	0	1	5	1
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	2	12	0	W.K'r, cf.	4	0	0	1	1
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Grif'h, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4	Wingo, c.	4	0	0	4	2
B.K'r, c.	4	1	1	7	0	Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Alex'r, p.	4	1	1	0	3	Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
						Schn'r, p.	2	0	1	0	4
Total.	34	8	13	27	13	Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Coch'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	31	0	4	24	15

*Batted for Lear in the seventh inning.

Errors—Herzog, Rodgers, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	.	—	8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Williams, Schneider, Luderus. Home runs—Alexander, Cravath, Luderus. Stolen bases—Wagner, Niehoff, Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Paskert. Double plays—Williams, Wingo, and Groh; Schneider, Wagner, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3; off Alexander, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in four innings, (none out in fifth;) Lear, 3 in two innings; Cochran, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Lear, 1; by Cochran, 1; by Alexander, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2	Groh, 3b.	4	2	2	0	3
B'cf't, ss.	5	0	1	2	6	H'zog, ss.	5	1	2	1	3
P'kert, cf.	3	1	1	3	1	Will's, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	W.K'r, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	2	2	8	2	Grif'h, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Whit'd, lf.	4	1	3	1	0	Clarke, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	2	3	0	Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	0	3	7
Burns, c.	4	1	1	8	1	Moll'z, 1b.	3	2	2	11	1
Dem'e, p.	3	0	1	0	1	M'K'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	13	27	13	†Leach	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	5	10	24	14

*Went to bat for W. Killifer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Wingo in the ninth inning.

Errors—Herzog, (2,) Wagner, Niehoff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	.	—	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	—	5

Two-base hit—Stock. Three-base hit—Cravath. Stolen bases—Herzog, Groh, Whitted. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—McKenery, Paskert. Double plays—Groh, Wagner and Mollwitz; Wagner, Herzog and Mollwitz; Burns and Niehoff. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 1; off Schneider, 1; off Demaree, 5. Hits—Off McKenery, 8 in five and one-third innings; off Schneider, 5 in two and two-thirds innings; off Demaree, 10 in eighth and one-third innings; off Rixey, none in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By McKenery, 1; by Schneider, 1; by Demaree, 0; Rixey, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

COOMBS' SINGLE SAVES BROOKLYN

Wins Second Game from Cardinals, and Dodgers Remain in Second Place.

Brooklyn is not going to slip back in the pennant chase if Iron Man Jack Coombs can help it. After the Dodgers had dropped one tilt to the Cardinals at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, Jack looked out at the scoreboard and saw that the Braves, who have been treading on Brooklyn's heels, had won a game. Jack did a little mental arithmetic and figured that Boston would go into second place unless Brooklyn won that second game.

This happened in the eighth inning when the score was tied and Gus Getz was on third hoping and waiting for a chance to scoot home. "Jack, you're up," said Manager Robinson. Jack grasped his hickory stick, and as he walked out to the plate, he let his eye rove over the outfield for a spot to drive one of Robinson's slants. Two down and the St. Louis pitcher whizzed a hot one to Coombs. Crack! Away went the ball screeching its way into centrefield and Getz romped home with the run that gave Brooklyn the game.

Those ball tossers of Miller Huggins are pretty confident after their clean-up of the Giants. With Slim Sallee in charge of the pitching, St. Louis dashed away with the first game before the Dodgers awoke to the fact that the game was in progress. The lanky pitcher gave the Ebbets clan four scattered hits. Dolan's glaring muffs gave Brooklyn a run in the sixth and seventh sessions. Zack Wheat smashed a triple to left in the ninth and scored on Cutshaw's out, making three runs for Brooklyn in the first game.

Butler singled for St. Louis in the fourth, went to second on Wheat's fumble, took third on an infield hit, and scored on Long's sacrifice fly. The Westerners added two more in the fifth on singles by Snyder, Sallee and Huggins. They made it five on the sixth on singles by Dolan and Betzel and a smashing double by Miller.

Coombs was plainly worried in that second game. He saw visions of a gentle little slip, and he knew those little slips often develop into long, rapid slides. If Brooklyn once started to slide—then he stopped and decided they just couldn't start. When he came to bat in the third Coombs cracked a triple to right centre and scored on Hi Myers's sacrifice fly to Long.

That put Brooklyn just one run in the lead. Butler threw a rude jolt into Jack's one-run lead when he doubled to centre in the sixth inning. Bescher got hold of the hit fever and banged a single to left that scored Butler. Then Long drove a long sacrifice fly to Myers that put Bescher on third. Dolan cracked out a single that scored Bescher, 2 to 1 in favor of St. Louis.

It was not until the eighth that Coombs's mind got any relief. Cutshaw tripled and scored on Hummel's long foul fly to right field. Score, 2 to 2. Getz was safe when Butler made a wild throw of his bounder. HMcCarthy's out, Huggins to Miller, sent Gus to third. Then Coombs again enters the limelight and banged that single to centre that scored the winning run and gave Brooklyn at least another day's life in second place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3	Myers, cf.	3	1	0	0	0
B'tler, ss.	5	1	1	1	6	O'M'a, ss.	4	0	1	4	4
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Long, rf.	3	0	2	2	0	Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Dolan, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	0	1	7
Miller, p.	3	1	1	0	1	Hum'l, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
B'zel, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	2	4
Snyder, c.	4	1	1	3	0	McC'y, c.	3	1	0	4	1
Sallee, p.	4	0	1	1	3	Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						Dell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	5	9	27	15	*Schulz	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	3	4	27	21

*Batted for Smith in the eighth inning.

Errors—Butler, Dolan, (2;) O'Mara, Wheat, Cutshaw.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	—	5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hits—Wheat, Long. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Double plays—Butler, Huggins and Miller, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Smith, 1; off Dell, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, 1, (Betzel.) Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Smith, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Stockdale. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	5	0	Hug's, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	2	1	0	B'tler, ss.	4	1	1	2	4
D'bert, 1b.	3	0	1	9	2	B'cher, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Z. Wh't, lf.	3	0	0	6	1	Long, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3	Dolan, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hum'l, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	Miller, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Fetz, 3b.	4	2	1	1	3	Betzel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
M. Wh't, c.	2	0	0	3	1	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	3	3
McC'y, c.	2	0	0	0	2	R'son, p.	3	0	0	0	3
C'mbs, p.	4	1	3	0	0						
Total.	31	3	8	27	12	Total.	31	2	7	24	14

Errors—Butler, (3,) Getz.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Betzel. Three-base hits—Long, Cutshaw, Coombs. Stolen bases—Dolan, Betzel, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice flies—Long, Myers, Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Myers. Double play—Z. Wheat, M. Wheat, Cutshaw and Getz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 2; off Coombs, 3. Struck out—By Robinson, 2; by Coombs, 2. Wild pitch—Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brookfeds Get the Break Against Terrapins—Kansas City Is Shut Out

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Baltimore and Brooklyn broke even in this afternoon's doubleheader, the home team losing the first 5 to 1 and taking the second 4 to 2. Lecklair received wretched support in the opener. There was almost constant wrangling with the umpires throughout both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	1

Batteries—Finneran and Land, Le Clair and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	0
Baltimore	0	3	1

Batteries—Bluejacket, Upham, Wiltse, and Simon; Suggs and Kerr.

Newark Feds Lose to Buffalo.

The Buffalo Federals made it two in a row over Newark at Harrison Park yesterday by nosing out the Peps by a score of 4 to 3. With two down in the seventh inning Esmond dropped a pop-fly, enabling the visitors to start a rally that brought two runs. The locals rallied in the ninth, but the best they could get was one run. The score:

Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	4
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	3

R.H.E.
10 1
8 2

Batteries—Anderson and Blair; Kaiserlin, Billiard, and Rariden.

Divide Double-Header at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—St. Louis and Chicago divided a double-header here today, St. Louis winning the first game, 4 to 2, by good batting, and Chicago taking the second, 4 to 2, by a combination of hits and errors in an eighth-inning rally. Score:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0
Chicago	0	1	1

Batteries—Crandall, Groom and Hartley; Brennan and Fischer.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0
Chicago	0	0	2

Batteries—Davenport and Hartley; Prendergast and Fischer.

Pittsburgh Blanks Kansas City.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—Kansas City was shut out in the game with Pittsburgh today, 4 to 0. Rogge was steady, while the visiting pitcher was hit after errors had put local players on the bases. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	2	0

Batteries—Hennins and Enzenroth; Rogge and O'Connor.

GIANTS RELEASE MARQUARD.

Goes to Toronto—Contract May Be Signed Today.

The Giants released Rube Marquard yesterday to the Toronto club of the International League. All of the major league clubs waived their right to him, and McGraw made a deal with Bill Clymer, the Toronto manager, whereby he was to go to that club. The latter was at the Polo Grounds yesterday and said that no contract had been signed as yet, but that he would talk with Marquard this morning.

It is understood that Marquard has declared his intention of retiring from baseball rather than go back to the minors. He has asked the Giants for his uncoditional release, and is confident that he will find a place with one of the major league teams. There was also a report that the deal with Clymer involved a trade of one of the Toronto pitchers to the Giants, but John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, made no mention of any such condition attached to the transaction.

Marquard came to the Giants in 1908 from the Indianapolis club of the American Association, the purchase price being $11,000, which was then a record. His first season was a failure, and the same was true of the second and that of 1910. In this latter year he pitched less than fifteen games. The next season, however, found him the top-notch pitcher of the National League. He was fourth in 1912, and it was during this season that he made the modern baseball record of nineteen consecutive victories. He was not so strong in 1913, but still aided the Giants materially in winning the pennant. In 1914 Marquard made another baseball record when he won a twenty-one-inning game with Pittsburgh. One season he refused to sign a contract with the Giants, and did not alter his determination until McGraw sent Dick Kinsella to California to talk matters over with him.

This Spring Marquard signed a contract with the Brooklyn team of the Federal League when he was still under contract with the Giants. The difficulty was finally adjusted between the owners of the two clubs.

Walter Johnson Saves Senators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Walter Johnson came to Gallia's assistance today, replaced the latter on the mound when he began to waver in the thirteenth inning, and after holding the locals safe, started a rally in the fourteenth inning which gave Washington a 7 to 4 victory over Chicago. It was the third consecutive extra inning game played by Chicago, the other two going eleven and thirteen innings respectively.

Johnson singled in the fourteenth after one out, and reached second when Eddie Collins held Moeller's grounder, the latter being credited with a hit. Foster singled, and Johnson scored the winning run. Milan also singled, and Moeller and Foster scored, clinching the game. Gallia pitched a great game, having only one bad inning. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, lf.	6	1	2	3	0	M'phy, rf.	6	1	4	2	0
Foster, 2b.	6	2	2	1	6	J.C'ns, 1b.	5	1	1	17	1
Milan, cf.	6	0	2	4	0	E. C'ns, 2b.	6	1	1	2	3
Sh'ks, 3b.	6	0	0	4	3	J'kson, cf.	6	0	1	2	0
G'dl, p.	7	1	2	1	4	Felsch, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Acosta, rf.	4	0	0	3	0	L'bold, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Henry, c.	5

CALIFORNIANS OUT OF TENNIS TOURNEY—SARATOGA RACES | ATHLETICS—ATLANTIC Y. C. REGATTA

JOHNSTON DEFEATS LE ROY AT TENNIS

Pacific Coast Has but One Representative in the Meadow Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—William M. Johnston was the only one of the players from California who survived the ordeals which narrowed the field to eight contestants in the round before the semi-final of the Meadow Club tennis cup singles today. Once more Johnston demonstrated his mastery of every position on the court. Even such a crafty general as Robert Le Roy never caught the youngster from the Pacific Coast napping. Johnston, always wonderfully alert, turned the trick against Le Roy, compelling the veteran to do all of the running while he drove, volleyed, and smashed through the unguarded court for the victory, at 6—1, 6—2.

It fell to Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard star and member of the Eastern team that invaded California, to defeat Ward Dawson, the newest of the players from the Golden West, by the score of 6—4, 2—6, 8—6. This victory was clouded by an unfortunate decision in the third set, when Dawson was leading at 5—1 on games, and seemed to have the match clinched in his favor in a heated rally. Washburn made a drive for the line, which Dawson did not return, as he thought the ball was outside. The linesmen and umpire were not able to agree as to whether or not the ball was good. Eventually the point was tallied for Washburn, which saved the game for him and turned the tide of the battle.

It was expected that T. R. Pell would defeat Clarence J. Griffin, the third member of the California trio here, and he did, at 6—3, 9—7, but not before Griffin had caused some uncertainty in the second set by his snappy volleying and fine smashing game. By sensational shots across court Griffin led at 4—2 on games in the second set, only to have Pell outsteady him and win by brilliancy of execution.

The other interesting happenings of the singles were the default chalked up against R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion who had failed to appear, and the stirring triumph of Leonard Beekman, the national interscholastic winner, over H. A. Throckmorton, at 6—4, 3—6, 8—6. Beekman won on his machine-like accuracy rather than by showy playing of the ball. Throckmorton played like a McLoughlin of old. His service with its high break was as fast as the great Californian ever sent the ball across the net. The eighteen-year-old boy was wildly erratic at critical times, and Beekman profited by his lapses.

Great activity in the men's doubles reduced that field by half in one day. The veterans, T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, won the premier match of the day, in which they defeated the star Harvard pair, G. Colket Caner and William Rand, 3d, at 4—6, 8—6, 6—4. In the second and third sets the younger players led the veterans each time at 4—2 on games, only to have their lead cut down and turned into a defeat.

The service of Rand, who came near to displacing Norris Williams as the Captain of the Harvard forces, was fine. He made frequent aces, and always had Prentice in trouble when he was receiving the ball. The collegians directed their fire to Prentice most of the time, often completely cutting Pell out of the rallies. Pell's finely placed shots to deep court and his opportune drives saved many of the games, and finally brought the pair through to a victory.

Yale's team of R. S. Stoddart and S. Kelly came through with colors flying, while the Princeton pair, A. M. Kidder and A. H. Coffey, were beaten in one of the fastest and hardest matches of the day. The Yale team displayed smooth and concerted action in the rallies. They rarely left any openings so that with a fair degree of speed they defeated Hugh Tallant and Dr. Dudley Roberts, 6—3, 6—2.

R. H. Cole and F. W. Cole, the veteran Hartford pair, knew all the tricks of doubles. They repeatedly boxed Kidder and Coffey, the Princeton pair, winning at 6—1, 6—3. The players from old Nassau fought gamely to the finish. The summary:

Meadow Club Cup Singles, Third Round.—W. P. Snyder defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, by default.

Fourth Round.—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Edward H. Whitney defeated W. P. Snyder, 6—2, 6—0; Watson M. Washburn defeated Ward Dawson, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6; G. Colket Caner defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—2, 7—5; T. R. Pell defeated C. J. Griffin, 6—3, 9—7; Leonard Beekman defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6; William M. Johnston defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—1, 6—2.

Meadow Club Men's Doubles, First Round.—Hugh Tallant and Dr. D. Roberts defeated G. S. Trevor and H. G. Trevor, Jr., 6—0, 6—0; William Compton and I. Riker defeated William Fleitman and S. Cady, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round.—F. T. Frelinghuysen and Eric Winston defeated R. Emmett and J. F. Hubbard, 6—1, 6—4; G. W. Burgwin and H. Rea, Jr., defeated Paul Brinsmaid and C. Herter, 6—4, 6—3; L. Oakley and Karl S. Smith defeated E. A. Le Roy, Jr., and L. Burrill, 6—4, 6—0; W. P. Snyder and J. G. K. Lawrence defeated William Cunningham and C. M. Miller, 6—3, 6—2; R. H. Cole and F. W. Cole defeated A. M. Kidder and A. H. Coffey, 6—1, 6—3; Watson M. Washburn and Edward H. Whitney defeated R. Dilworth and G. Livingston, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; Frank M. Watrous and Stanley Wainwright defeated C. Schermerhorn and T. Coward, 6—3, 7—5; T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated G. Colket Caner and William Rand, 3d, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4; R. S. Stoddart and S. Kelly defeated Hugh Tallant and Dr. Roberts, 6—3, 6—2; Ward Dawson and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. W. Paul, Jr., 6—1, 6—3; Stanley Mortimer, Jr., and E. H. Hooker defeated E. Wilson and S. Tyng, 6—0, 6—1; George M. Church and Walter M. Hall defeated H. Wainwright and Philip Carter, 6—4, 6—1; L. Du Pont Irving and H. Auchincloss defeated M. Mitchell and J. Geary, 6—0, 6—0; Lyle E. Mahan and Leonard Beekman defeated Edmund W. Peaslee and Frank Washburn, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round.—Edward H. Whitney and Watson M. Washburn defeated G. W. Burgwin and H. Rea, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

Harris Wins Vermont Tennis Title.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 25.—Fred H. Harris of Brattleboro wrested the State tennis championship from J. G. Nelson of Concord, N. H., today, winning the final round in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Harris also won permanent possession of the trophy on which he had two legs. Harris and Nelson, who are the present doubles champions, defeated C. H. Collester of Gardiner, Mass., and C. T. Porter of Worcester, Mass., in the semi-final round of the doubles today, and will play C. J. Dexter of Philadelphia and A. N. Wilder of New Haven, Conn., for the title tomorrow.

Date for Doubles Title Match.

President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association has named Saturday, Sept. 4, as the day for the playing of the national doubles championship match at Forest Hills, L. I. No other matches will be played on this particular day, which will be devoted entirely to the contest between the two California pairs, with M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy in the role of title defenders and Clarence Griffin and W. M. Johnston as challengers. Play will begin at about 2:30 in the afternoon, and will be best three out of five sets.

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POLOISTS SCORE FREELY.

Whites Overwhelm Reds in Squadron A Match, 17 to 2.

Free scoring, in which players of the White combination were seen to advantage, featured the practice polo match between members of Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The Red combination was snowed under by their opponents, who registered seventeen goals against two for the vanquished quartet. J. F. Johnson, W. B. Eaton and A. C. Smidt were consistent scorers for the White team, and not one of the seven periods passed in which a tally was not registered by one of this trio.

From the opening bell the Whites' play overshadowed that of their opponents. Twice Johnson drove the ball for counters, and the defense of the victors shut off two threatening rushes of the Reds. Eaton came back in the second chapter and repeated the performance of his teammate Johnson in the inaugural session. He made two difficult goals, and in the next chukkar did likewise.

Three times Johnson counted in the fourth period, once driving the ball off the leg of W. B. Boulton's mount through the goal posts. Smidt and Eaton made the points scored in the fifth period, and in the sixth Richards tallied the first counter for the Reds. Rumbough also succeeded in penetrating White's territory and registering another goal. Eaton and Smidt scored for the Whites. The line-ups:

Whites—No. 1—W. B. Eaton; No. 2—J. F. Johnson; No. 3—W. B. Boulton, Jr.; back—A. C. Smidt. Reds—No. 1—Dr. Blackwell; No. 2—R. S. Rumbough; No. 3—Dr. Richards; back—H. Cram. Referee—Mr. Anderson.

North Jersey Tennis Championship.

Final arrangements for the singles championships of the Northern New Jersey Tennis Association were made at a meeting of the Tournament Committee at Newark, N. J., last night. The first half of the tournament will be played on the Criterion Courts and the second half on the Ridgewood Avenue Courts. The games will begin at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 4. If it rains on this date there will be no games until 10 o'clock Labor Day morning. The second round will be played Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2:30, and the third round probably will take place Labor Day morning. The finals and perhaps the semi-finals will be played on the following Saturday. The draw:

First Half.—Mattocks, Prudential A. A., versus Holbrook, Rutherford T. C.; Pryor, Clinton Hill T. C., versus Snow, Glenwood; Bodman, Prudential A. A., versus McDermott, Wanderers; Burrows, Clinton Hill T. C., versus Johnson, Valley View T. C.; Dr. Widmer, Clinton Hill T. C., versus Gardner, Ruthford T. C.; Ely, Forest Hill; Hobbie, Glenwood, and Traubman, Essex County Hospital, drew byes.

Second Half.—J. J. Brinkerhoff, Rutherford T. C., versus Imbrie, Grove Street T. C.; Manchee, Wanderers, versus Dr. Cornell, Essex County Hospital; Gilmore, Ridgewood Avenue T. C., versus G. I. Brinkerhoff, Forest Hill T. C.; Bartlett, Grove Street T. C., versus Beaseley, Prudential A. A.; Hinel, Roseville T. C., versus Campbell, Rutherford T. C.; Tucker, Ridgewood Avenue T. C., versus White, Forest Hill T. C.; G. Hickok, Clinton Hill T. C., and Dowden, Forest Hill T. C., drew byes.

Soccer Players Elect Officers.

Soccer players identified with the Metropolitan District Amateur Football League, organized for the season of 1915-16 yesterday at the general meeting of the league, held in Tuxedo Hall, Fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Applications were received from five new clubs, including Greenville and the Jersey Blues, both from New Jersey, Crotona, Yonkers Rovers, and Baby Ridge. There will be twelve teams all told in the championship series, which will open in October, the remaining clubs being the I. R. T. Strollers, (league champions,) Subways, (cup holders,) St. George, West Side Rangers, Germans, Hudson United, and Overseas.

W. Deane, the English referee, attended the meeting, and in the course of an informal address advised the close observance of the British regulations which have been found to yield the most satisfactory results. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. Beggs, President; G. Hedgecock, Vice President; H. Mulligan, 530 East 135th Street, New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

Clabby Matched with Darcy.

Word was received here yesterday that Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., had accepted the terms offered by Snowy Baker, the Australian boxing promoter, and would sail from San Francisco on Aug. 31 for Sydney, Australia, where he would box Les Darcy, the middleweight champion of the island. Snowy Baker has been trying to get Mike Gibbons to sign a contract for a bout with Darcy, but the St. Paul boxer recently wired Baker that he expected to win the McFarland-Gibbons bout, and such a victory would cause a big demand for his services in this country. Darcy, who recently knocked out Eddie McGoorty, is regarded as a wonder by the boxing enthusiasts of Australia. He is a mere youngster, but 19 years of age, and has been in the ring for three years. Before he took up boxing Darcy was a blacksmith. He was advised to enter the ring by an experienced boxer whom he defeated in a friendly bout. Success after success followed in his ring encounters, and he now holds the middleweight honors of Australia.

Sunderlin Breaks Track Record.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Joseph J. Roberts drove Sunderlin to victory in the 2:08 pace at the meeting of the Metropolitan Circuit here this afternoon and broke the track record. He won the race in three straight heats, making the second heat in 2:07 flat. Fred W. of the Brook Farm, Chester, finished second. Time—2:08¼; 2:07; 2:10. Reverly, owned by the Linden Farm, Syracuse, driven by Rathburn, took the two-year-old trot in two straight heats. Director Todd, owned and driven by D. F. Keefe, Lynn, Mass., won the 2:16 trot.

FRIAR ROCK WINS IN CLOSE FINISH

August Belmont's Colt Beats Achievement by Neck in Adirondack Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—August Belmont's chestnut colt, Friar Rock, won the Adirondack Handicap, at six furlongs for 2-year-olds, after a close finish with R. F. Carman's Achievement, which had his nose at the winner's shoulder, while W. A. Prime's Kilmer was less than a head behind the second colt. Frier Rock was off well, but failed to hold his place, being outfooted by the speedy Primero and Achievement, which raced to the front in the first furlong, and fought it out to the head of the stretch, where Achievement was first by a length, with Kilmer second and Primero only a half length away.

When they straightened out for home Friar Rock was in sixth position, but Dugan was driving him hard, and the colt was responding gamely. He had been struggling against the worst kind of racing luck, but hung on gamely, and a furlong from home, as he came along on the extreme outside, it was seen that he was gaining perceptibly. Achievement, Kilmer, and priemero wer running close to the inside rail, all well lapped, while Friar Rock was coming along out beyond the middle of the track, and running over his rivals as if they were far from being in his class. Dugan was driving him to the limit, as indeed he had been for the greater part of the journey, but now the lighter weights were tiring, and the Belmont colt looked to be coming with a whirlwind rush. He got up just in time to win by a short neck on the post.

In the steeplechase event only three of the six starters finished, and Thomas Hitchcock's Kehtoh was winner over Henry Lee's Big Sandy and W. F. Presgrave's Bryndown. Those that came to grief were Pebeto, ridden by Tuckey, Archdale with Waugh up, and Texas Star, ridden by Haynes. Fortunately all three of the riders escaped serious injury. After he had gone down Pebeto continued the course riderless, and beat home Kehtoh, the winner, by a couple of lengths.

In addition to the Adirondack Handicap, August Belmont won the opening dash very easily with his 3-year-old filly Fenmouse. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse, $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Fenmouse, August Belmont's b. f., by Rocksand-Flittermouse, 111 pounds, 2 to 1, 11 to 20, and out, (J. McTaggart).....1

Boc, 118, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and out, (Butwell).....2½

Chartier, 99, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and out, (Garner).....3

Mars Cassidy also ran. Helen Barbee, Sarsenet, and Gloaming scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; purse, $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:32.

Kehtoh, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., by Yankee-Kiamesha, 141 pounds, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Tighe).....1

Big Sandy, 147, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Henderson).....2

Bryndown, 149, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (O'Connor).....3

Archdale, Texas Star, and Pebeto lost riders.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:45.

Volant, S. Lewis's ch. g., by Cunard-Estimation, 100 pounds, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Allen).....1

Booker Bill, 105, 5 to 2, 9 to 10, and 2 to 5, (Connelly).....2½

Carlton G., 113, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (McAtee).....3

Alhena, San Vega, and Napier also ran. G. M. Miller, Donald McDonald, and Borgo scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Adirondack Handicap; purse $2,500; six furlongs. Time—1:17 4-5.

Friar Rock, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rocksand-Fairygold, 116 pounds, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Dugan).....1

Achievement, 109, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (McTaggart).....2

Kilmer, 101, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3½

Primero, Pleione, Indian Chant, Cantara, and Watercress II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; one mile. Time—1:45 3-5.

Duke of Dunbar, E. J. Travers's b. g., by Orsini-Maid of Dunbar, 98 pounds, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1

Menlo Park, 100½, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (Lilley).....2

Santo, 96, 7 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Judy).....3

Evelyn C., Rusila, Ha'penny, and Slumberer also ran. El Blod, Booker Bill, Borax, Goodwood, Watertown, Sam Sleck, Freeman, and Beverly James scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 4-5.

Pobroma, J. Livingston's b. c., by Polymelus-Lacroma, 112 pounds, 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (T. McTaggart).....1½

Smoothbore, 109, 13 to 5, 7 to 10, and out, (McCahey).....2

Red Cloud, 112, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and even, (Herbert).....3

Orator and Garnet also ran. Beckna, Trend, Oratorium, Gillies, Jacobus, Dorcas, and Bet scratched.

Mrs. Calder Leads in Rifle Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 25.—Mrs. A. L. Calder, 2d, of Providence won the first rifle tournament at the Maplewood Gun Club today with a score of 436 out of a possible 500. Her closest competitor was Mrs. Lawrence A. Cook of New York, who obtained 394. Mrs. E. Schofield of New York finished third with 332.

TO HOLD TROTTING MEETING

Racing at the Empire City Track Starts Next Tuesday.

The New York Grand Circuit trotting meeting will open at the Empire City track next Tuesday as scheduled. James H. Clark, Secretary of the National Fair and Exposition Association, Inc., issued a statement yesterday through his attorney, Leo Oppenheimer of 60 Wall Street, in which he assured the public that the Grand Circuit race meet would positively take place at the Empire City track as advertised to commence on Aug. 31. He said further that the legal proceedings affecting the race course, wherein Judge Tompkins of the Supreme Court, had granted an injunction, in nowise affected the Grand Circuit meet, but was limited solely to enjoining the further use of a portion of the track premises for the transshipment of horses to Europe for war purposes.

Mr. Clark also advises that all intending owners of entries for the Grand Circuit meet should pay no attention to "unauthorized and erroneous statements that there would be no Grand Circuit meet and that he had instructed his counsel to obtain from Judge Tompkins an order specifically providing that the injunction granted in nowise interfered with the holding of the Grand Circuit meet and that the order was now before Judge Tompkins for his signature."

Fall Schedule for Hunt Meetings.

Frank J. Bryan, Secretary of the Hunts Committee, has completed the schedule of dates for the hunt meetings to be run during the Fall racing season. Several other meetings are under consideration and should they be arranged they will receive dates that will not conflict with those that are already awarded. The dates that have been thus far arranged are:

United Hunts, Belmont Park Terminal, Saturday, Sept. 18; Saturday, Sept. 25.

Rumson Racing and Steeplechase Association, Rumson, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 2.

Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 9; Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Lynnewood Farm, Joseph E. Widener, Elkins Park, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 16.

White Marsh Valley Hunt, Chestnut Hill, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 20; Saturday, Oct. 23.

Essex Hounds, Peapack, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 23.

Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Media, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 27; Saturday, Oct. 30.

United Hunts of Virgina, Middleburg, Va., Saturday, Nov. 13.

Warrenton Hunt Club, Warrenton, Va., Saturday, Nov. 20.

Saratoga Racing Gossip.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Sam Lewis has bought the two-year-old filly Edna Kenna from Max Hirsch.

Charlestonian, the four-year-old that Joseph Maronne purchased from J. W. Meservy, will be sent to Dr. McCully's farm and fired this Fall.

W. J. Young will ship his string back to Latonia tomorrow. In the shipment will go J. W. Parrish's good two-year-old Bulse.

L. A. Cassidy, acting for J. L. Holland, today gave Foxhall P. Keene a first call on Jockey Mack Garner for the Belmont Park meeting which begins Wednesday.

The rule barring lead ponies from approaching the horses after a race until the jockeys are weighed out will be enforced for the rest of the meeting.

Oscar Lewisohn's recently purchased English thoroughbreds have reached this country. They are: Swiftfoot, b. c., 3 years, by Thrush-Abbotts Anne; Boots, b. g., 4, by Hesslan-Little Flower; Bunchy, b. f., 2, by Llangwyn-Bunch Grass; Lady Edwina, ch. f., 2, by Lochryan-Mrs. Bab; Bess, b. f., by Dundreary-England's Queen; Mary Answer, b. f., 2, by Benvenute-Pop the Question; Benevolent, b. c., 4, by Benvenute-Lintan Lilly. In addition to these W. R. Coe imported Neville, ch. c., 2, by Joe Chamberlain-Kate Angelo.

Subscription Handicap Sweepstakes.

The Piping Rock Subscription Handicap Steeplechase, one of the new offerings for the Fall racing season at the Locust Valley track, has closed with a total of twelve subscriptions, which under the conditions are to be renewed in 1916 and 1917. The idea of the race was to inaugurate a sporting sweepstakes for the devotees of cross-country racing that would keep alive the present interest in the sport and at the same time provide for a contest over the trying three-mile course, one well calculated to try all that is best in the horse. Following is a list of the subscribers: Harry La Montagne, Northwood Stable, Joseph E. Widener, Greentree Stable, Thomas Hitchcock, Edward M. Weld, Shoshone Stable, Richard T. Wilson, Archibald Barklie, Deep Run Stable, Ral Parr, and F. Ambrose Clark.

Postpone Grand Circuit Races.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 25.—The Grand Circuit races at Dorval Park were postponed today until tomorrow on account of the heavy track.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; six furlongs. Grumpy, 113 pounds; Superintendent, 124; Leo Skolny, 130; Conning Tower, 128; Aldebaran, 111; Lady Barbary, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rockfish, 140 pounds; Indian Arrow, 145; Old Salt, 135; Caswine, 136; Swisn, 152.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings; two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Hidden Star, 112 pounds; Favour, 112; Ildiko, 112; Smoothbore, 106; Bonnie Carrie, 106; Bet, 106; Bob Redfield, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Amsterdam; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. G. M. Miller, 107 pounds; Lady Rotha, 100; Pomette Bleu, 101; Bergo, 91; Harry Shaw, 113; Yankee Notions, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Miss Philbin, 99 pounds; Sal Vanity, 108; Tralee, 104; High Horse, 102; Walloon, 112; Plumose, 109; Important, 109; Harry Gardner, 101; Edna Kenna, 100; Good Counsel, 101; Servia, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; seven furlongs. Kris Kringle, 109 pounds; Prime Mover, Badinage, Lou Blue, Duke o' Dunbar, Senator Cosey, Chivator, Belle of the Kitchen.

THOMPSON TROPHY FOR YACHT ALICE

If Gherardi Davis's Racer Finishes Today in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta She Will Get Cup.

If Alice, the speedy Class Q racer that belongs to Gherardi Davis, finishes today in the third series race of the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club the craft will be the winner of the $2,500 trophy offered originally by Commodore Frederic Thompson in 1908. For the last eight years the prize has been one of the features of the lower bay classic. Its conditions call for three wins by the same owner, and as Captain Davis now has two legs on the cup his yacht simply has to finish today to become the permanent owner of the prize.

Judging by her work so far during race week Alice should have no great difficulty in not only finishing today, but also in leading home the Q class. In a snappy breeze from the northwest yesterday Alice not only lead home the Q class over a 17-mile course, but boat for boat the speedy lower bay flyer also defeated the 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club. She covered the course made up of a reach on the starboard jack from the starting line off Sea Gate to the Southwest Spit Buoys, followed by a beat to Old Orchard Light and a spinnaker run home in 2:15:35. Okee, winner of the 30-foot division, took 2:17 to cover the same course.

The racing conditions yesterday were the best that the Lower Bay tars have so far experienced during the week. The wind came from a quarter that enabled the Regatta Committee, made up of John R. Brophy, Chairman, and Samuel L. Finlay, to pick courses for the various divisions that gave them all plenty of windward work. The stiff beats against both wind and tide broke up the various classes, and there were wide differences in the finishing times of the different yachts.

P. J. Tierney's Dagmar was the winner among the Larchmont interclub yachts, defeating Yuron by 3 minutes and 7 seconds over a course that gave the craft a short reach from the starting line to the Sea Gate mark, followed by a stiff beat across the channel to Craven Shoals, and then a broad reach back across the channel to Bensonhurst. Then came another reach home. Dagmar led at every mark.

Curlew turned the tables on Oriole in the bird class and Skylark won among the Lower Bay knockabouts. The usual large fleet of stars started, and the Hydra was first across the finish line, beating Twinkle by 6 minutes and 25 seconds for the prize. Hydra led at every mark. Viva won among the New York Canoe Club dinghies, and in the handicap class, second division, the winner was May, on corrected time, and Anna won in the third division of the same class. Last night there was a masquerade ball at Sea Gate. Tonight the visiting yachtsmen will be entertained by a big minstrel show. It will be the most important entertainment of race week.

Information for Novice Yachtsmen.

"That 'port is wine, wine is red' story in THE TIMES of Tuesday last is all right as a lesson in mnemonics to determine the location of a light shown by a boat at night, but it does not help materially in the real puzzle that novices in yachting face. That puzzle is to be able to tell at once whether the port side is the right or left-hand side of the boat. Tell a casual visitor on a yacht or passenger on a boat of any sort, 'that craft will pass on the port side,' and in nine cases out of ten he will not know which side of the boat you mean. That's where your 'port is wine, and wine is red' fails utterly to give him the information he wants. He doesn't know which is the 'red' side of the boat."

Thus commented a veteran yachtsman after he had read the article, which was absolutely correct in every detail so far as it went. It did not go far enough. Your novice has to stop and ask, "which is the port side, the right or left?" if he is in the after part of the boat he can see no red light to enable him to solve the question. It is displayed about midship.

There is, however, a simple phrase which will settle it definitely in mnemonic fashion. An old sporting writer told it to the narrator, as he has to hundreds of others, and so enabled them to readily fix in their memory the port side of a boat. The phrase is: "We have some good port wine left." Facing the prow of the boat the port side is the left and the close conjunction of the two words in the sentence fixes it definitely in the mind. Incidentally, too, it sometimes recalls to mind the fact that there is a steward aboard, who, properly approached, might pleasurably liquefy the phrase.

The phrase may be readily amplified to take in both color and location by memorizing it as "We have some good red port wine left."

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORD FOR GRENDA

Australian Rides Half Mile at the Newark Velodrome in 53 1-5 Seconds.

The half-mile world's record was broken by Alf Grenda of Australia, at the world's championship meet at the Newark Velodrome last night. The former mark of 53 3-5 seconds, held by Jackie Clark, stood for eight years. Grenda's time was two-fifths of a second faster. The Australian established his record in the first heat of the race, and was shut out in the final, which was won by Frank Corry, Australia, (40 yards). Fred Hill, Boston, (40 yards) was second, and Bob Spears, Australia, (10 yards,) was third.

Grenda was in great form, and upset the prediction in the semi-finals of the world's title race, in which nine of the fastest pros in the world competed. In winning his semi-final Grenda defeated Alf. Goullet, the favorite. Ivor Lawson of Chicago, who won the title in London in 1904, astonished the 10,000 fans by winning his semi-final, in which he was the victim of team work by Caesar Moretti and Francesco Verri, the speedy Italians. Frank Kramer was pressed to the limit in winning his semi-final as a result of a long steal by Harry Kaiser of the Bronx. The three winners will compete in the final of the championship Sunday.

The ten-mile professional championship of the world was won by Grenda; Oscar Egg, Switzerland, was second, and Goullet third. In a spill in the final sprint Magin was severely injured.

Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. won the one-mile amateur scratch race, with Fred Taylor of Newark second, and Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. third. Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco lost the first heat of a match with Art Spencer, Canadian amateur champion, but recovered and won the match by taking the two following heats. Corry accounted for the pro-invitation in which Hanley of California was second and Magin of Newark third.

Penn Coach Wants Job Again.

Ellis F. Ward once rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania, wants his old job back. Although he had said that he would not consider an offer to take the place left vacant by the resignation of Coach Guy Nickalls, the veteran changed his mind after the national regatta at Springfield. "Heretofore I had let it be known that I would not consider an offer to coach the Pennsylvania oarsmen," said Ward, "but I have reconsidered it, and I am a candidate for the position. I am taking the step of my own initiative as a vindication of the Ward system, which, it will be remembered, has won almost all the races won by the Pennsylvania crews." The old coach said he thought his record at the university and his thirty-four years of experience were good recommendations.

Kenan to Coach Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 25.—Dan C. Kenan of El Paso, Texas, who captained the team last Fall, has been engaged to help coach the Wesleyan football candidates this season. Dick Eustis, who coached last Fall, is to have charge again this year, but through the alumni athletic council Kenan has been engaged to help Eustis. Kenan played full back on his college team last year and did some of the punting and drop kicking. There will be no game this year the last Saturday in September, since Wesleyan and Williams made an agreement not to open the season this Fall until after both institutions had commenced their Fall terms.

Nickalls Will Return to Yale.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Uncertainty whether Guy Nickalls, the professional rowing coach at Yale, would return from England to coach the blue oarsmen this fall was dispelled by Capt. Seth Low, Jr., of the Yale crew, today. In a letter to a friend in this city, Low said: "Mr. Nickalls sent me word that he would be on hand again this Fall to coach the Yale crew. Rowing will start immediately after the opening of college, and it is planned to have some outside race during the early part of November."

Motor Boat Races on Raritan Bay.

The annual race week for motor boats of the Prince's Bay Yacht Club will open on Sunday with the inaugural race for the Grand Challenge trophy. Great Kills, Raritan Bay, Keyport, Bentley, and Prince's Bay Yacht Clubs will compete for the trophy. All the contests will be held on Raritan Bay, off Prince's Bay Station, S. I. The annual race for the Vice Commodore's Cup will be held on Labor Day morning, followed by the point trophy race in the afternoon.

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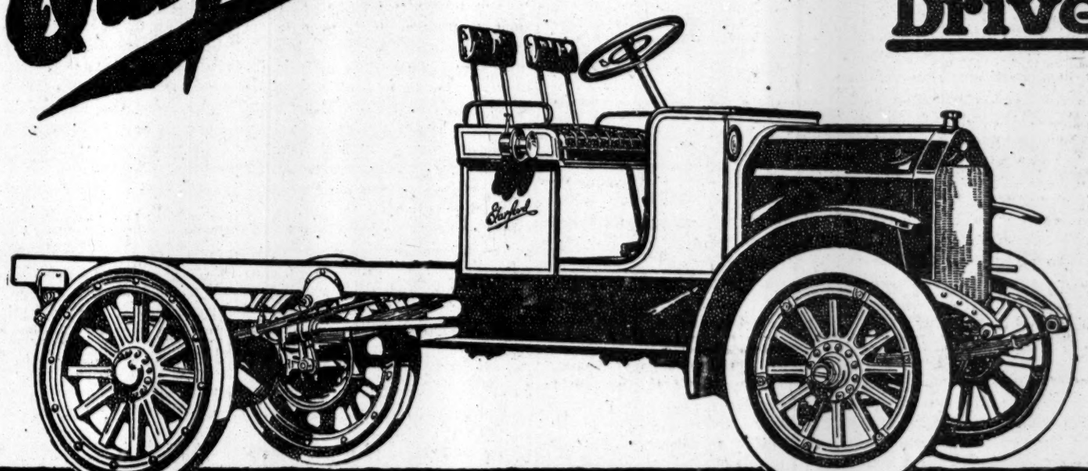

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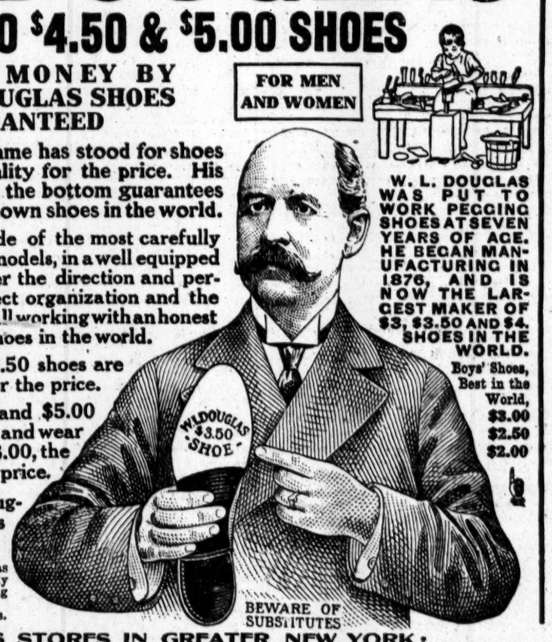

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1915.

GERMANY'S NEXT STEP.

Germany has gone a distinctly measurable distance toward preparing for herself a way out of her difficulties with the United States. In the brief Berlin cable dispatch which Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF handed to the State Department, Germany assures us that if American lives were lost by the sinking of the Arabic that would naturally be contrary to the intentions of the German Government; it would deeply regret the fact and it tenders its sincerest sympathy for the American Government. That is a part, but not the whole, of what we expect from Germany. It has been hard for us to believe that she intended to show deliberate unfriendliness to us. If now the German Chancellor will take the next step and disavow the act of the submarine commander who, without warning, discharged a torpedo against the Arabic, if he will assure us that such acts are no part of Germany's present naval policy and will not be repeated, the grave questions growing out of the destruction of the Arabic will be in the way of a friendly settlement. We should then be very hopeful that Berlin would take a like attitude in respect to the destruction of the Lusitania.

If it is disposed to give us this full disproof of unfriendly intent the Berlin Government will be under no embarrassment because of the articles of rejoicing and justification which the press in Germany and the German press in this country have seen fit to devote to the Arabic incident. The German press acts under orders. The master, of course, does not take the trouble to be embarrassed by the acts or the feelings of the slave. The super-loyalty to Germany of the German-American press, which, as The St. Louis Post-Dispatch observes, utters "not a word in favor of "American rights or in support of the "President's efforts to defend their "rights," and "not a word in behalf "of America and Americans, nor an "expression of sympathy for the "President's cruel responsibility of "protecting American lives and the "fruits of American civilization against "German aggressions," will not trouble the German Government in any effort it may be disposed to make for the continuance of peace and friendship between the two countries. Germany knows that with us the time for writing and dispatching notes is past. We have been patient, but we have plainly defined the limits of our patience. The limit has been reached. We cannot now without dishonor refrain from acting unless Germany gives us the assurances we have demanded. The state of the American mind, we doubt not, has been made clearly known to official Berlin.

The German Government has had ample time to weigh in the balance of sober judgment, upon one hand, the certain consequences of forcing us to believe that she has been deliberately unfriendly, and, upon the other, the advantages of continued friendly relations. We may feel sure that it does not care to add to its mountains of trouble, as it certainly will add to them if by denial of our reasonable demands it forces us to definite action. It has plainly in view both the consequences of denial and the short and easy road to compliance, made easier by its dispatch to Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF. Throughout the country, in the bosom of every American, that dispatch has awakened hopes which it would be most unwise for Germany to disappoint.

THE JEWELERS IN CONVENTION.

The Grand Central Palace "blazes with diamonds," as the old-fashioned Jenkinses used to say. There are "jewels, pearls, and ouches," innumerable brilliancies of use and ornament, the admiration and desire of many. Our friends from all over the country, the members of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, are holding their tenth annual convention. To those of us who have the happiness of recalling early fresh impressions from a not too subliminal seclusion, something of Aladdin's palace, something of enchantment, splendor, and mystery, clings to the jeweler's craft. He deals in sunlight and moonrise, in multicolored poetry and surprise. From the moment when, peeping tiptoe with somewhat wabbly legs into his window, you spy him with a mysterious glass at his eye, pondering the intricate inwards of a watch, to the hour when he engages you, marries you, sends you gifts, and somebody else the bill, for a silver or golden wedding anniversary, he is an artist of the necessary as well as the luxurious, not merely golden, but friendly—domestic. If we regret him it is only for a moment at the first of the month, or because somebody's birthday comes too near Christmas, a misfortune for which the jeweler is scarcely to blame, though he benefit by it. So a good time to these visitors, who have so much time in their hands.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

In an interview printed in yesterday's papers, Mr. ALPHONSE G. KOELBLE, "a native born American, President of the German-American Society and Honorary President of "the German-American Alliance of "New York State, representing up-"ward of 40,000 residents of the State," shows his devotion to the country of his birth by replying to the question, "Would you personally "volunteer for a war with Ger-"many?" "No, not unless Germany was the aggressor."

Mr. KOELBLE'S military value may or may not be as great as his German patriotism is ardent; and possibly allowance should be made for an explosive temperament that bursts into such humane expressions as "I'd sink "every damned ammunition ship "whether she carried neutrals or not, "and then pay $7,500 for the Ameri-"can lives lost." Mr. KOELBLE is not important, but this summary of his views, as reported in The Sun, seems to lay an important and insistent duty on the 40,000 German-Americans against whose Americanism he makes an odious charge or innuendo:

> Succinctly Mr. KOELBLE'S position and—he intimates—that of his German-American Society members is this: German-Americans will not support a war against the Fatherland in an unjust cause. They reserve to their own conscience the right to decide individually whether any war against Germany would be just or unjust. "With enthusiasm" was the mitigating reservation Mr. KOELBLE made at first, but pinned down to an unconditional statement he left out even that.

A war with Germany seems most unlikely now, and so may it ever remain! But now and hereafter the United States has a right to the undivided allegiance of its citizens. Do the members of the German-American societies of which Mr. KOELBLE is an officer share his opinions? American citizens, would they refuse to fight for the United States against Germany?

They owe it to themselves, they owe it to their fellow citizens, they owe it to their country—if this is indeed their country—to make instant answer.

A BAFFLED GERMANY.

The German campaign in Russia is without parallel in the history of warfare in respect of the magnitude of the operations and the demands that are made upon the nervous, physical, and moral reserves of the fighting human unit. It seems impossible that the pace can be continued; it seems more than men can endure. But the limit is unknown. The dramatic fact is that Germany cannot stop. She must go on, and at this heart-breaking pace, like a runner who holds his breath. She desperately seeks what has so far eluded her on both fronts, and without which every conquest over space is a mocking triumph, namely, a decisive action. If now she fails to get it in Russia, if Grand Duke NICHOLAS does not slip in walking backward, then Germany definitely will have lost the war. That would still be true, rather more than less, though the German Army, in seeking a decision, had made clean conquest of all Baltic Russia up to Petrograd. Every kilometer further that Germany penetrates the Czar's domain and merely pursues his army without beating it weakens Germany not only toward Russia, but toward all the world.

In the admiration one has been compelled to feel for the headlong, heedless manner in which the German fighting machine has overcome great obstacles one has been touched a little more or less by a superstition of its invincibility, and has perhaps too lightly considered the irreparable failures of German strategy. There is a way of saying that the Germans so far on points have won everything in Europe. But, on the contrary, they have lost the very points on which they counted most.

They lost the opportunity for a decision in France, and that was to have been won first of all before anything else could happen. Instead they hold a line, 500 miles long, through France and Flanders, on which the condition is one of stalemate. Frontal attacks are of prohibitive cost, if, in fact, they are feasible at all, and flanking attack upon a line that begins at the English Channel and ends on the Swiss frontier is, of course, impossible. In any event, the Germans cannot put an additional battalion on this line without reducing their strength in Russia; the Allies, on the other hand, can increase their numerical strength on this line and are steadily doing so.

The irony of this situation for the Germans is that if they had persisted last Autumn in their original design to force a decisive result in France and had not been diverted by the Russians' attack on the other side the story might now be very different. The Russians struck with unexpected swiftness. Most military experts agree that if, instead of transferring troops from west to east to stop the Russians, the Germans had brought a few more battalions into action against France a decision could have been obtained. So much for the west.

Having failed in her first intention Germany turned to her second, which was to crush Russia. She attacked her from Galicia to the Baltic Sea, on a line 1,000 miles long, determined to pierce it in several places, to bend the ends back, to surround the pieces, in short to destroy the Russian resistance and be done with it. And in more than a year of the most desperate fighting, on a large and continuous plan that has ever occurred in the world she has failed really to break that Russian line at any point. She has whipped it back. She has made it writhe. She tried to pinch it in two on the Polish salient. She took Warsaw and all of Poland in the pinching process, but she did not break the Russian line. So intent was the German mind upon the main object that the fall of Warsaw was hardly celebrated. Before the city was formally occupied the sheer momentum of pursuing the Russian forces had carried the German invaders beyond. They cannot stop. The further they go the longer and thinner is their own line and the greater the necessity of engaging the Russian forces in a decisive action. NAPOLEON failed at that.

If the Germans should push on until they had taken Petrograd they would have conquered a large amount of rich territory, but to hold it afterward 65,000,000 million people would have to defend a frontier of more than 1,000 miles in a conquered country against 173,000,000 people on the other side. Germany might want to keep Poland, or set it up as an independent buffer State; she could not want a frontier of 1,000 miles in Russia against the Slav himself, though on her side of it were all the Baltic provinces and all the Baltic ports. She does not want this territory. She wants a military decision in Russia. She must have it before cold weather or lose the war. A desperate necessity urges her forward.

To deal the immediate blow, to obtain the decisive result, to beat the enemy before he was ready—those were the cardinal principles of German military strategy. For that kind of warfare Germany was prepared. On its success she staked great odds in human life, casting away two men for one, if need be, to gain the instant advantage. But exactly wherein its strength was supposed to lie the German plan has failed—altogether in France, so far in Russia. In the meantime, in striving for the only kind of success that was possible, the Teutonic allies have been using up one kind of material faster than it can be produced. That is human life. For one male that comes to fighting age each year in Germany and Austria-Hungary two reach the war age in England, France, Italy, and European Russia.

Germany is at the peak of her effective fighting strength. There cannot be any doubt of this. Her military theory required her to exert her utmost power at first. She has done it. She cannot produce new fighting units; she cannot make good the wastage in those that now exist. On the other side, France alone among the Allies has put forth her maximum of battalions with just enough reserve to make their wastage good. England and Italy can produce new units. Some of those produced by Italy have been sent to join in operations against the Dardanelles, which, when opened, will give Europe access to Russia's unlimited supply of men. Men and time will win the war. Germany with all her magic cannot foreshorten time or find substitutes for men. Besides, the tradition of a German being worth one and one-half or two other men in war is unsupported by casualty statistics.

THE DEMON RUM RETURNS.

What history will describe as the Grape Juice Hiatus has come to an end. For 124 years the State Department never once went on the water wagon, but in 1913 prohibition was introduced in its midst, and for two years diplomats invited to dinners given by its head were obliged to bring their beverages to the dinner table internally. This era came officialy to an end on Monday night, when the Secretary of State entertained in honor of Senhor CARDOSA, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico. It was not a denatured dinner. "Wine," announced Mrs. LANSING, "will be served at all diplo-"matic dinners where the Secretary of "State is host." The shade of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the first Secretary of State, who instituted the diplomatic dinner in this country and barred grape juice from the menu, lost the troubled look it had worn for two years and bore the glad news to the waiting congregation on the Styx. "This is the last of grape juice; I am content," said the shade of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; and the shade of WEBSTER murmured, "Sau-"terne and champagne, now and for-"ever, one and inseparable."

It has been a question, ever since the State Department went dry, why grape juice should have been selected as the substitute for what our prohibition friends describe generically as "rum." It is not exhilarating and it seldom increases conviviality. Nobody, after an evening spent with a flask of grape juice, feels disposed to join hands with the other diners and sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." If what was desired was something that looked like liquor, ginger ale would make a much better substitute. In circles where invitations to the proprietor are too frequent to make acceptance safe and where declination is regarded with a hostile eye, he has been reputed to evade the dilemma by pouring himself out two fingers of ginger ale—charging the customer the regular price for whisky, of course—and no one has ever known the difference. The resemblance of cider to applejack, too, is striking, except in the subsequent proceedings of the investor. In Nebraska and some other States the stomach is deceived by a compound known as "near-beer," containing hardly more alcohol than grape juice; and no trained stomach could be deceived for the moment by the latter, least of all a diplomatic stomach.

However, these speculations are of interest only to the historical student in the future. The great fact of the present is that the drink that made Chautauqua famous is gone, that the grape juice interregnum is past, and that the sun is over the yardarm.

FACING FACTS.

What Colonel ROOSEVELT said on preparedness and undistracted loyalty in his vigorous speech at Plattsburg yesterday unquestionably represents what most of his fellow-citizens are thinking, at least so far as his main points are concerned. Many of them will think his language too emphatic and will wish he could use more moderation in his expression; but he spoke what was in their minds. It is true that the glib and senseless patter about pacifism, about our goodness being a sufficient protection against shot and shell, has had a deteriorating and decaying effect upon the national character, though its evil effect has not gone so far as the Colonel imagines. It has had another effect materially and physically injurious, for it has furnished an excuse for delaying the preparation for defense which recent events have shown should have been begun years ago. It has left us so naked to any foe that if we should have to defend ourselves now it is lucky that any enemy we might engage would be too busy with other foes to take full advantage of our condition—the only thing that saved us, in the War of 1812, from even worse humiliation than was then our punishment for unpreparedness.

"We have treated elocution as a substitute for action," says the ex-President; and pretty platitudes have been allowed to usurp the place of stern and disagreeable facts. The prattle about how "there would never be another great war" and similar foolishness has been answered by the terrible revelation that, as the ex-President says, "force is more domi-"nant now in the affairs of the world "than ever before," and that the millennium is far away.

It is useless to answer him by a horrified raising of hands. Unwelcome facts should be faced, not put aside with sentimental proverbs. "The wise man," says EMERSON, "always throws himself on the side "of his assailants. It is more his in-"terest than it is theirs to find his "weak point." It is a grim and unwelcome fact to which the Colonel draws attention, but it does not become less grim by pretending that it is not a fact, that in such a crisis as this "the hyphenated American is an active force against America," that "the effort to hoist two flags on "the same flagpole always means "that one flag is hoisted under-neath." Straight to the point goes his blow at that pretended neutrality which assumes that name only "to favor the nation that has done evil." Making the necessary deductions for the excessive strength of his language in some particulars, it is the fact that Mr. ROOSEVELT has stated many features of the case with a pith and strength that make his speech a service to his country, and himself, for once at least, the spokesman of most of his countrymen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem of War and Women.

There is nothing in the census reports—or in any other collection of figures, so far as known—to gratify one's more or less fervent desire to know whether the sentiments of American women in regard to war were the better expressed in the verses by EDITH WHARTON, printed on this page yesterday, or in the speech made at Chautauqua by Mrs. P. V. PENNYPACKER, which appeared in the news columns of THE TIMES the same day.

Mrs. WHARTON did not claim, in her poem, to do more than voice her own opinions and desires as to the course which the country should take. Mrs. PENNYPACKER spoke as the President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of America, and while she does not seem explicitly to have declared that her views are those of the 2,000,000 members she said the clubs have, she gave the impression that she thought she did so. The poet, in vigorous numbers, insisted that there is a time for war as well as a time for peace, and made extremely clear her belief that this was a time when the American flag could be better employed than forgetting that it had flown over many a battlefield—that when a good cause is imperiled, its place was well toward the front among the other banners raised in that cause's defense. The club President had quite other notions. She did not, indeed, as did another and male orator, at the same meeting, openly declare for peace at any price and against war on any provocation, but she lacked little of going to that amazing length, and vehemently insisted that the United States had no reason or excuse to enter the present conflict.

So these two eminent women are in complete disagreement. Which of them has the larger authority as representative of her sex here we do not pretend to know with any certainty. Of the letters from women received by THE TIMES, however, at least as many manifest appreciation of the possibility for war to be more than its horrors as those which see nothing except horrors in it. Of those who offer metrical contributions to the paper, on the other hand—and perhaps nine in ten of them are women—not one in a hundred—no, not one in 200—fails to sing in a strain distinctly belligerent, and practically all of them are for the Allies. None of them denies, of course, and many of them assert, that war is especially cruel to women, but the women poets, as represented in our mail, are about as far as possible from being for peace at any price, and consider war, dreadful as it is, preferable to peace at the cost of lost national honor and dignity.

Peaches for Once Are Plenty.

For a wonder, the growers of peaches admit that this has been a good year for them, at least so far as getting a big crop goes. Of course they are not happy, it not being the habit of farmers of any kind ever to see themselves free from persecution, but they do not deny that the peach trees have escaped all meteorological perils or that peaches are numerous enough to give everybody a taste—several tastes in fact—of the fruit which oftener than any other, perhaps, is described as "luscious."

Some peaches, no doubt, do deserve that characterization, and some don't, but they all get it, even those from a part of the country—it wouldn't be safe to mention what part of the country—where the peach considers it necessary to be beautiful, but not necessary to be good. Taking peaches by and large, however, they certainly rank well up among other well diluted solutions of sugar and water, imprisoned in a reticulation of cellulose, and never a one of them—until subjected to distillation, at least, and that isn't fair—ever sharpened the parricidal axe or started the orphan's tear.

But this year, as always, the peach growers, or some of them, have a grievance. From Delaware comes a bitter cry that the crop is too big, and that prices, though about as firm and high as ever to the ever unfortunate ultimate consumer, are so miserably low in the orchards that it isn't worth while to send the fruit to market. There is something puzzling about these assertions, for the markets are fully supplied, which shows that somebody is "moving" peaches, but the phenomenon is as familiar as it is mysterious, and it may be, as reported, that many Delaware peaches are rotting on the trees unpicked. If so, we are all convicted again of lacking the intelligence required for devising an efficient method of distribution.

The Wilmington News thinks that some dark "power" has a "dominating grip" on the peach business, which results in high prices at one end of the line and prices that are miserably low at the other. Also, The News says that "obviously there should be an investigation by some competent authority." Mr. WALSH has nothing to do just now. Why not give him the job. His competence is clear, for by common consent his last report was itself a peach.

Humorists Hurt Business.

A man whose admiration for wrist watches is not wholly disinterested, but for all that may be quite sincere, complains that his efforts to extend the habit of wearing watches on the wrist are hampered by a widespread, but entirely unjustified, belief that thus to equip one's self is effeminate.

To prove that it isn't he gives a long list of wrist watch wearers, of which list it is enough to say that it begins with the Colonel. If he wears a watch that way, of course the charge of effeminacy falls, for even Mr. BARNES never brought it against the Sage of Sagamore.

It is true, though, that the wrist watch tends to put its wearer on the defensive from those who have not yet come to it. They do not deny its utility and convenience, but it has been the subject of innumerable jests by the professional humorists, and it takes time for any custom to outlive that. Mothers-in-law have never succeeded in overcoming such odds, and convincing the world that they are as amiable as anybody else, so why should the wrist watch man expect to escape ridicule merely because he doesn't deserve it?

The attitude of the unthinking and inconsiderate toward wrist watches is the more curious because they are not an invention of "dudes," but of army officers, and are still commoner in that circle than in any other. That they were to some extent adopted by the pocketless sex is easily explicable, but does not make the practice effeminate for anybody.

IN VACATION.

Every one away? Why, Ruth is here,
Coming the dingy offices to cheer,
Dainty and sweet, dimpled and curved, though slim,
Skirt, waist and boots the simplest, yet so trim!

Dull, tedious briefs take on an interest new,
As I essay the tasks that I must do,
After a glance at her, absorbed in work—
A mild rebuke to me, inclined to shirk!

Rainy the days have been, or stifling hot,
The boss, each clerk, has sought some cooler spot.
Not ours to choose our going, Ruth or I—
Only the rich can from discomforts fly!

Common enough our tale! Her mother's ill;
Old are my parents, cares my hard life fill.
Come days of sickening heat, of sod-dening rain,
We need the work—and so dare not complain!

The town's deserted, dead—that's what we hear!
I meet Ruth's hazel eyes—who Fate would fear?
Without, the clouds are lifting, ends the rain.
I feel a heart-throb, that's half joy, half pain!

"It's foolish, wild! I have no right to care!"
"I could be happy with you anywhere!"
The glamour of romance turns work to play.
Ah! Ruth is here—though every one's away!

ELLA A. FANNING.

URGE THE SHORT BALLOT.

Against It Is Being Invoked One of Democracy's Empty Phrases.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the short ballot for the State of New York is about to be voted upon by the members of the Constitutional Convention. This is the one outstanding and substantial advance upon which the people of the State have confidently counted. The overwhelming vote at the Republican conference at the Waldorf-Astoria in December last, the platform declarations of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, the attitude of the press, the public declarations of responsible and respected leaders of opinion, have all justified us in believing that the short ballot amendment would be adopted by an overwhelming vote. The reported opposition to it is difficult to understand. I trust that it will yield to the clear and convincing arguments that have already brought to the short ballot proposal so large a measure of popular support.

A main obstacle to advance in the simplicity, effectiveness and economy of democratic government is the power of phrases. Empty words so often stand in the way of useful deeds. "Election by the people" sounds as if it were an essential of democracy; reflection and experience, however, show it to require explanation and justification if it is not to become a badge of that spurious and purely formal democracy which is everywhere a barrier to the advance of really responsible popular government. In the interest of democracy itself, in the interest of genuine popular control over administrative action, in the interest of a real and understandable program of executive policy, for or against which the people may vote, it is earnestly to be hoped that this convention will give us the opportunity to adopt the short ballot principle in the State, as we have from the beginning adopted it in the nation.

Given the short ballot, the executive budget system, and the judicial reforms that are proposed, the Constitutional Convention will have proved itself to be a body of genuinely constructive and forward-facing statesmen.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

AS RUSSIANS REACT TO WAR.

Most of the Hardships Balanced by Emancipation from Vodka.

By Professor Kusmin Karavajew in Wesnik Europa, Petrograd.

During long, heart-racking days of grave danger, individuals and all peoples have related themselves to the tragic events by asking three questions:

Will the end come soon?
When will the end come?
How long will it last?

In these three questions is very apparent the wish to see the end. The first, however, expresses a desire which lies between an entreaty and a demand; the second, a nervous impatient waiting, and the third, a degree of patient desire, which oppresses neither the intellect nor the will.

At the end of the first year since the war broke out, not once does the question, "Will the end come soon?" disturb the atmosphere of a Russian community. It is also very rare to hear the second question, "When will the war end?" The third question is, on the contrary, at the present moment the most important topic of conversation. "How long will the war last?" is being discussed daily in all the newspapers and by society. There is no one who does not set the question to himself, to acquaintances, or to strangers in social intercourse.

East of Moscow and the River Dnieper, the war has been scarcely felt, especially among the millions of peasants, inhabitants who form the backbone of the Russian population. The villages have sent out to the battlefields millions of young people, fathers of families and householders. Many bitter tears have been shed in the villages; hundreds of orphans and cripples were made, nevertheless the economic structure of village life has not been destroyed.

On the contrary, during the year of war, since the "monopola" has been prohibited, the villages have improved, the peasants have built finer houses and have begun to dress more extravagantly. Sugar and kerosene oil are almost impossible to obtain on account of the prohibitive tariff, yet the peasant has saved so much from his inability to buy "vodka" that a large surplus has been left even after buying sufficient quantities of the above mentioned commodities. The fields are being cultivated and the crops are cut regularly.

The majority of the soldiery was taken from the mass of workingmen, who, under any conditions, would not have remained at home in the country. Most of the soldiers were drafted from those included in the "moving industrial population," thus leaving the village practically undiminished in the number of inhabitants.

It is true that the peasant's income has been diminished by the amount which his sons used to bring him from the city factories, but the loss has been more than made up, first by their emancipation from the devil "vodka," and second, by the Government stipends to the wives and the children of the fighting soldiers.

A similar situation can be observed in the large cities, but here all the improvements in the social and economic conditions of the workingman and the artisan are not being felt, because of the monetary strains due to the dearth of the necessaries of life.

No Skyscrapers for Mr. McAdoo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the announced policy of the Treasury Department to construct Post Office buildings in large cities of more than one story in height, you speak of them as "skyscrapers," and intimate that it is the purpose to rent extra space in such buildings to outside tenants.

Please correct this. I am absolutely opposed to renting space in Government buildings for private purposes, and believe that no such policy will ever be adopted by the Government. I have firmly insisted, ever since I became Secretary of the Treasury, that Government buildings shall be used solely for Government purposes.

It is not the intention to build "skyscrapers," as that term is commonly understood. Buildings of ten or twelve stories in height, of dignified character and monumental design, will be constructed in great cities where the value of land is so high as to make the cost of large areas for low buildings almost prohibitive. The new buildings will be utilitarian, as well as artistic, and worthy of the Government. At the same time needless waste of public funds will be avoided.

W. G. McADOO.

North Haven, Me., Aug. 23, 1915.

On Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a personal letter Senator Brackett, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, writes in part as follows: "I shall vote, and do what I can to further the abolishment of capital punishment, but I suppose it is useless to hope for its success in the convention."

The Constitution makers, who are now in session in Albany, were sent to their present task by a very small minority of the voters of this State. It is only fair that they should receive information in a direct manner from the people of the State dealing with the subjects which they have under consideration. The voters of New York should have a right to determine whether the present law providing for the infliction of the death penalty upon murderers is to be retained. Those who are in favor of capital punishment, and certainly those who are opposed to that relic of mediaevalism, should by correspondence communicate their views to the members of the Constitutional Convention in Albany.

LEO L. REDDING.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

COLORADO'S REOPENED INDUSTRIAL WOUND

Psychological Effect Produced Upon the Emotional Mind of Labor by the Trial and Conviction of Lawson.

By FLORENCE J. HARRIMAN,
Member of the Late United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

San Francisco, Aug. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has adjourned sine die it is proper, for the first time in two years, to express publicly an opinion on some phases of the industrial problem which the commission has been investigating.

One of these is the Lawson trial. Without attempting to go too deeply into the merits of that now celebrated case, I cannot refrain from saying that from personal acquaintance I have formed a very favorable opinion of John Lawson's ability as a worker for better industrial conditions.

It was a surprise and disappointment to me that influential employers in Colorado, knowing the convictions of the miners that they had suffered gross injustice at the hands of employers and public officials, should not have strained every resource to have secured for Lawson not only a fair trial but one that would have been above a reasonable suspicion of unfairness. Instead, it seems the conduct of the trial has only tended to increase the hostility of the workers toward the law because of their belief that Lawson was punished not for a specific crime but for being an influential leader in the recent strike.

We have heard it alleged for years, and the commission has had proof of it in some instances, that employers, or public officials inspired by employers, or by the hope of pleasing important employers, have disregarded, avoided, or annulled laws enacted for the benefit of the wage earners. The atmosphere in Colorado has been surcharged with suspicion and distrust engendered by this sort of thing. Under these circumstances it seems the height of folly that powerful employers there, their advisers and agents, did not exert themselves to check any procedure in the trial of the cases growing out of the strike, and especially the Lawson case, that could give any possible ground for charges of activity on the part of employers to secure conviction.

The operators in Colorado had a wonderful opportunity to restore labor's confidence in the courts and the law, or, at least, to lessen its suspicion of legalized injustice in the interest of the employer.

Psychology plays an important part in our industrial problems, and I fear that activity to secure the conviction of Lawson or inertia in not securing him an absolutely and unquestionably impartial trial can only tend to reopen, rather than heal, Colorado's industrial wound. In the same way the psychological effect on the miners of holding their beloved Mother Jones incommunicado for nine weeks in a rat-infested cellar and then releasing her because there was no case against her cannot be overestimated.

Regrettable and deserving of punishment as the violence in Colorado was, it must be remembered that the strikers were not alone guilty of violence. When the operators broke the laws they set a bad example as well as inspiring reprisals. The Sheriff of Huerfano County, Col., testified before the commission that he deputized 326 Deputy Sheriffs between June and Sept. 1, 1913. The strikers did not import arms until after Sept. 12. The Sheriff said to the commission that, so far as he knew, these Deputies might have been red-handed murderers, and yet he turned them loose on the community heavily armed. Asked where they secured their arms, he said they were not armed by the State, and, since they had arms, he supposed they must have been furnished by the operators.

Employers must realize that they cannot settle their labor problems without serious consideration of the workers' viewpoint or without consultation with the persons selected by the workers to plead their case.

The fact that the workers' representative has not always resided in the State cannot justify refusal to hear him any more than it does in the case of representatives of employers or of the public who are selected not because of long continual residence but for ability and fitness for the work on hand.

We must believe not only in labor's right to organize but also in the utility of labor organizations. In the formation of such organizations lies our greatest hope of progress, because unionism is the best moral and economic educator of the worker. Certainly, it is an unenlightened employer who today insists on his right to decide for himself the conditions under which he will employ and to leave to his employes to decide whether to take or leave the employment. Yet there ware such employers in Colorado. A high official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company boasted to me personally of not knowing or ever having met the labor leaders in the strike, which had then been in progress fifteen months.

But, to return to my point, one laments that the Lawson trial was conducted in a way to give point to the openly expressed suspicions of the mine workers.

An attack on a person for the fault of a system is surely to be deprecated. It is no more right to pin on Lawson the blame for the employes' part in a system which involves the employment of armed thugs, the use of arms, and other tactics for securing the ends of the contending parties, than it is to put the blame for the operators' part in the same system on the shoulders of any one individual.

FLORENCE J. HARRIMAN.

BARNACLES ON THE MINES.

An Explanation of Their Diminishing Deadliness in War Zones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There do not seem to be nearly as many vessels destroyed by floating contact mines as there were in the early part of the war in European waters. This may be due to several causes—the great number caught by mine sweepers and the drifting ashore of many, while others have been swept from their anchorages and are drifting around at sea. But I think there has also been another reason.

A short time after the Maine was blown up, or even before, the Spaniards mined all of the harbors in Cuba with both floating contact and electric mines. This was particularly true of Guantanamo Harbor. Our ships steamed in there at the early part of the war and, ignoring the mines, opened fire on the Spanish position. In doing so the Marblehead and Texas both fouled floating contact mines with their propellers and literally dragged them from their moorings, and no explosion followed or we would have lost two fine ships. The launches of the Marblehead and other ships then swept the harbor and secured in all nineteen contact mines.

One day in going on board the United States ship Panther on duty I saw a gunner's mate dismantling one of these mines. He had already removed the charge of guncotton, and, being interested in the matter, I asked him why the mines had not exploded when fouled by the Marblehead and Texas. He picked up a machinist's hammer and struck one of the contact plungers a powerful blow, and it was not even started. On close examination I found that the percussion contact plungers were all absolutely sealed by barnacles and marine growths so securely that the plungers would break off before they could be driven home. This was of course in tropical waters after only a few months of service, and this is what saved our ships from destruction in Cuban harbors. In the temperate zone the same thing will occur, except that the period of usefulness of the mine will be longer. The mines in European waters have been down a year, and I believe that many of them will be rendered innocuous from the same cause. This applies, of course, only to contact mines.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER.

New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

Insanitary Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I heartily approve of the plan of a physical examination for children about to enter school, I also think the same sort of physical examination should be required of the teachers. I am acquainted with several teachers who I know are not fit subjects to stand up before a class. Some I know are tubercular; one other young woman, appointed two years ago in Manhattan, has a very bad form of scrofula. Had a physical examination taken place they certainly would not have been appointed. A child with a mild stomach rash is compelled to stay home, while a teacher with an advanced stage of skin disease is allowed to attend school and hand out books and papers to the children in her class. To start a thorough sanitary course, the same law should be applied to the teacher as well as the pupil.

MARY A. HOWARD.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

Neutrality in Switzerland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from Lawrence F. Abbott in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday last may cause your readers to make some reflections, and through such reflections, perhaps, to reach a conclusion that was not apparently in the mind of your correspondent. Mr. Abbott announces that the suppression of the anonymous pamphlet, "J'Accuse," by the Swiss authorities marks an encroachment on the liberty and the right of free speech of the people of Switzerland. May it not mark the fact that the Swiss authorities are bent on maintaining not only a legal but a moral and intellectual neutrality?

IRISH JOURNALIST.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

From Dr. Osler.

The following message from Sir William Osler, formerly head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and now Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was received by an American on setting sail in this direction from Falmouth:

Bon voyage. Thank American friends for all their kind help, moral and material, and tell them not to be discouraged. It is a long and terrible struggle, but democracy will win. England was never so full of the spirit of Washington and Lincoln as she is today.

OSLER.

INVERTED MOTIVES.

German Logic Applied to the Sinking of the Lusitania and Arabic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is absurd to suppose that the German official mind does not realize, just as other minds do, the futility of the submarine campaign in the war zone as a war measure producing definite military results. No British naval unit has been destroyed, while there is good authority for believing that since operations in the war zone began the Germans have lost between forty and fifty submarines. The loss of shipping, even where munitions of war were involved, has in no way injured the British military or naval establishments.

Does it not seem likely, therefore, that the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic was intended to produce ultra-military results—particularly as the latter on her western passage had no military significance whatever?

In the case of the Lusitania, aside from the explanation that the vessel was armed, &c.; that Americans had been formally warned not to embark on her, and that others might avoid a similar fate if they would only act in conformity with German regulations and suggestions, the sinking of this vessel was followed by the German invitation that the United States should employ her good offices with Great Britain to permit foodstuffs and noncontraband necessaries to reach the German people, and, if this consummation were achieved, the German Admiralty would refrain from conducting its campaign in the war zone in an illegal manner.

If this invitation, which naturally the United States could not accept, and its hoped-for acceptance was the motive behind the sinking of the Lusitania, then it is not difficult, by analogy, to come pretty near the motive behind the sinking of the Arabic.

Realizing that it would be useless to repeat its invitation in regard to England, the German Government will now confine its invitation to a matter over which the United States has sole jurisdiction—the exportation of munitions to the Allies. It will invite the United States to place an embargo on such exports, and will thereby promise henceforth to conduct its operations in the "zone" in the manner prescribed by international law.

Such a proposition, like that made in the case of the Lusitania, would be perfectly in keeping with what has come to be called "German logic," for there is something in it which, it is hoped, observers may not discover until too late—if the United States were to place an embargo on munitions one of the most obvious reasons for maintaining the war zone, either illegally or legally, would be automatically removed.

GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

The Speed Trap Revived.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call the attention of those of your readers who may be contemplating an automobile tour to the recrudescence of speed traps in this region. This rather antiquated method of increasing the revenues of small towns has of late rather fallen into innocuous desuetude, except, perhaps, in the British Isles. It does seem rather short-sighted, in some of the most prominent towns of southern Berkshire, to revive a practice which savors of the robber barons of old. The only remedy is to shun these localities and bestow one's custom on hotels and in towns where it will be more appreciated.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 22, 1915.

Pe

WOMAN STRIKE OFF; 'TWAS BUT A BLUFF

Mere Threat of "One Day in the Home," They Hold, Brought Recognition of Power.

FORCED TO HEDGE, SAY ANTIS

Mrs. Dodge Declares Action Proves Dangerous Emotionalism and Unfitness for Ballot.

There is to be no one day strike of women in business. The suffragists have decided that the idea was good, but that to put it into effect was not practicable.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, sent for reporters yesterday to tell them what the anti-suffragists thought of the suffrage strike. "But," said Mrs. Dodge, when the reporters arrived, "I understand that the suffragists have hedged; that they are not going to have any strike."

The reporters hastened to the Empire State Campaign Committee's headquarters to get further information. They found that the suffragists had hedged. From Tuesday to Wednesday they had dropped from 100 in the shade to zero as regards the strike.

"Why, yes," said Miss Rose Young in charge of the press department, blandly, "we decided on Tuesday that we would not have the strike and we put the matter into the hands of the Publicity Committee for announcement. "Oh, yes, I did say at the meeting that all the women were in favor of the 'idea' of the strike. If you had seen my words written you would have understood that I merely said they were in favor of the 'idea.' You see we left the announcement to the committee. The resolution to do that was the only authoritative work we did."

It was decided at Tuesday's meeting, it now seems, by all the women present, that the strike should not take place, but in giving out the facts to the press they neglected to mention it. The strike of women in the business world was to have demonstrated that the anti-suffrage argument that "woman's place is the home," would be found to have many exceptions.

"Why, the anti-suffragists never say that 'woman's place is the home,'" said Mrs. Dodge yesterday. "We are intelligent and we know that the only way some women can get a home at all is by going outside to work for it. We do say that the bearing and rearing of children is the biggest thing that a woman can do. But of course with the present economic conditions women are forced to go out and I even go so far myself as to say that a girl should be taught some way to support herself so that she may not be helpless should there ever be need of it. We think the home is the most important thing in life and the suffragists believe in economic independence first."

The suffragists reiterated yesterday their statement that many anti-suffragists did say that women's place was the home. They quoted ex-President Taft, Elihu Root, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Wickersham, and Mr. Nugent as having said it, and that it was merely a "huge bluff which frightened the credulous world." But now that employers of all kinds have risen in such wrath at even the thought of the women striking, they, the suffragists, have decided that they have proved their point without the actual demonstration. They wound up a statement which they presented yesterday with:

"Therefore, Be it resolved that the agitation for a woman's day at home shall be indefinitely postponed as unnecessary at this juncture of the campaign for votes for women."

Mrs. Dodge did not say all the things she had been prepared to say before she heard that the proposed strike had been called off. She did say that the whole idea was nonsense, and she put a strong adjective, that she did not wish repeated, before that word, and said that if she were a man she would make it stronger.

"The suffragists have a very unusual publicity man," she said, "and this was all done just for publicity's sake. But the suffragists are going too far. It shows that the women are emotional, and the men are beginning to wonder if the women do these things before they have the vote what they will do when they get it.

"They couldn't have carried out the strike anyway, because they would have found that nine out of ten of the working women were against them and the others would not have risked their employment by joining the strike. This has proved to be a boomerang which has come back upon them. In the midst of these exciting times the suffragists have to do extreme things to be heard. But they make many enemies. I know that in some of the things they have done lately they have given us thousands of votes."

One thing that Mrs. Dodge said yesterday, when some one suggested to her that anti-suffragists need not vote even if the women get the franchise, was interesting.

"Yes, they would vote," said Mrs. Dodge. "I should be the first one at the polls. The vote is a duty, not a privilege. Half the political trouble we have is caused by the men neglecting it. The women generally would neglect it more than the men, but if they had the franchise the anti-suffragists would be depended upon to do their duty."

Bridegroom's Father Is Best Man.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Miss Jeannette C. Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Taylor of 249 Broad Street, and Joseph W. Kerr of Wilmington, Del.. were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. B. F. Dickisson, pastor of the Park Methodist Church. George H. Kerr, father of the bridegroom and manager of the du Pont powder works at Wilmington, was best man, and Irving and Collins Taylor, brothers of the bride, were attendants.

Miss Kern to Wed R. M. Lederer.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kern of 683 West End Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Arnold Kern, to Richard M. Lederer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lederer of 100 West Eightieth Street, New York, and Forest Park, Penn. Mr. Lederer is the head of Hugo Lederer's Bank of Exchange, and President of the State Private Bankers' Association. Miss Kern is with her parents at their Summer home, Forest Park. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Arrivals on the Nieuw Amsterdam—The Departures.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

A. Andrew, Mrs. M. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. E. C. de Gulle, Albert Date, Mrs. L. Dilson, Dr. Dresden, Mr. and Mrs. Julies Duesberg, Miss Madeleine Duesberg, Mrs. Mabel R. Dumball, C. H. Grasty, J. Groen, Joseph Grundner, Derwint Hall Caine, E. D. Hanis, Mrs. D. Harten, J. G. F. Hilber, A. D. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Long, H. L. Martin, R. L. Moore, Mrs. I. B. Nathan, Professor and Mrs. W. A. Neilson, Mrs. L. T. Nicolls, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pilgrim, C. S. Porter, Mrs. M. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Mrs. H. Stanbury, Miss Eleanor Stanbury, F. R. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Sunderland, M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tobler, A. L. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Whitehead.

Some of those booked to sail, today for Copenhagen on the United States are:

Baroness A. De Bergh, Miss M. L. Cowden, Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Rev. Dwight, M. Donaldson, Dr. W. F. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Miss E. Ewing, Dr. M. R. Fleming, Dr. J. D. Frame, N. V. Hansell, C. E. Lester, Mrs. M. L. Metcalfe, J. A. Pickett, H. T. Stephens, Miss Alma Anderson, Miss E. B. Young, Mrs. B. Duen, J. E. Newman.

FRENCH FROCKS AID CHARITY

Shown at Long Beach for Fund for Fashion Workers of Paris.

There was a magnificent showing of new French frocks and suits at the opening night of the three days' Fête Champêtre for the benefit of the French war sufferers at Castles by the Sea at Long Beach last evening. It was a Fall and Winter display of Paris fashions by J. M. Gidding & Co. for the aid of some of those who are helping to produce those fashions. They were the very latest designs, and gay little models announced by a herald with a trumpet promenaded around the inside of the circle of crowded tables in the Castle restaurant. The band played an accompaniment, and the onlookers showed their appreciation with applause.

There were street and afternoon, limousine and promenade gowns and wraps. One of Paquin's smart leather coats was the latest of the arrivals, coming too late to be scheduled on the program. It was of dark blue, shirred in at the waist, flaring out in full lines and with an inset belt. There was much applause for this, but one of the hits of the evening was a beet-red coat with a band of Japanese sable a foot deep around the lower edge and a high muffler collar of the fur almost as deep, and looking like a Russian Winter. The muffler collars are among the smartest features, and there was fur on most of the coats, including beaver, which is fashionable and scarce, and fox, black and steel, and Japanese sable. A lovely evening wrap of black chiffon was edged with broad bands of black fox and fell in soft ends and folds.

The leather coat was a seven-eighths length, almost to the lower edge of the dress skirt, not so long at that, for the walking skirts were shown to be very short, ending above the shoe tops. The little short coats shown had ripple edges below the waist, and the long coats were princess, flaring out at the bottom.

There are many velvets, soft, and flexible as the softest silks. One little black suit had a touch of white fur outlining a pointed neck and with it was worn one of the little round muffs in white, and there was a line of the white fur in the rather large hat. Many of the hats were small and the smartest were high.

Gold and silver and gun metal were shown in the handsome evening frocks and their laces and trimmings, and a little "Bo-Peep" ball gown was of gay flowered Pompadour silk with panniers and—it's hardly to be mentioned—almost a bustle in the back. There were full crinoline effects in these very low cut evening gowns with chiffon draped and wing sleeves.

Flowers, programs and tiny fashionably dressed mannikins were sold for the benefit of the war sufferers. The Fête will be continued tonight and tomorrow night, when it will be concluded by a ball masqué. Scheduled to appear among the program sellers during the Fête are Elsie Janis, Emmy Whelen, Gloria Goodwin, Florence Reed and Mabel Lawton.

FINDS 3,000 BLIND SOLDIERS

Winifred Holt Reports on American Committee's Work in Paris.

Winifred Holt, who went to Paris to aid the soldiers blinded in battle, has written a letter to Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, telling of the good that had been accomplished. She asks that more money be provided so that the work may be extended.

"We have found all the blind men in the hospitals of Paris and some in their homes," writes Miss Holt. "I estimate that there must be from 3,000 to 4,000 blind soldiers in this immediate neighborhood, but the Government knows of only 200. This shows you how very important our coming is.

"The work is very hartrending, but unspeakably essential. We found a blind soldier the other day who had not left his room in the hospital since the accident and was afraid to walk. After Mlle. Passedet had talked to him and told him of Fawcett's wonderful life, the man jumped up, looking a new human beind and, to the amazement of his nurse and everybody else, strode forth, with his head lifted high, into the corridor and walked right down with his hands behind his back like any other proud man. That is what hope does for these people, who were desperate until we brought them light.

"I wrote you last week of the young officer who was blind, had lost his arm, and had only two fingers remaining on his right hand. He is doing wonderfully and is full of hope and light. His fiancée comes from Corsica to see him at the end of the week. I am to see her before she has the shock of receiving what remains of her soldier, so as to prepare her to appreciate what life may still hold for them both."

Miss Holt quotes from a letter received by her from the President of France, in which he expressed his appreciation of the work that was being done. Miss Holt wrote that there should be a corps of at least fifty teachers to cope with the work, and that funds were badly needed for materials for work and clothes.

Until she went to Europe Miss Holt was in charge of the work at the Lighthouse for the Blind at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

WRIST WATCH FOR SOLDIERS

New Device Has Compass and Illuminated Night Dial.

Watchmakers who are delegates to the tenth annual convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association, being held this week in Grand Central Palace, are discussing the latest wrist watch designed by jewelers of Paris as a gift for soldiers at the front.

It has a dial that has been treated with radium so that the soldier can tell the time in the darkest night. By the side of the wrist-watch is a compass, which also has a radium-treated dial. The watch-compass is mounted on a bracelet of pigskin.

Among the new wrist watches for women are special designs in black, suitable for mourning. There is also a special serviceable watch for the use of nurses.

MISS COLGATE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to J. S. Dennis in Old Bennington, Vt.

The wedding of Miss Margaret West Colgate, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, and James Shepard Dennis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis of Morristown, N. J., is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, Ben Venue, Mount Anthony, Old Bennington, Vt.

Miss Colgate will have her elder sister, Miss Susan E. Colgate, as her maid of honor and her bridesmaids are to be another sister, Miss Hope H. Colgate, and Miss Dorothy Dennis, a sister of the bridegroom; a cousin, Miss Florance H. Colgate, also the Misses Dorothy Perkins, the daughter of George W. Perkins; Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, Katharine Patteson, Dorothy Freeman, Estelle Farrell, and Louise Clark of Baltimore. Miss Evelyn Colgate is to be the flower girl.

Mr. Dennis's ushers will include George W. Perkins, Jr., William Scott Fyle, Oscar Ross Ewing, Ferdinand L. Mayer, Henry A. Colgate, Van Santvoord Merle Smith, James Christy Bell, Jr., Samuel Reed, Samuel Dennis, James E. Waller, Jr., of Chicago, and Matthew Gault of Baltimore. His best man is to be Hyatt Wight of Baltimore. The Rev. Edward B. Tibbitts will officiate.

Miss Colgate's paternal grandfather contributed largely to the maintenance of Colgate College and founded the banking house of J. B. Colgate & Co. Her great-great-grandfather, Aaron Hubbell, fought in the battle of Bennington in 1777. Mr. Dennis is a member of a number of clubs and was graduated from Princeton in 1910 and from the Harvard Law School in 1913.

FYFE—MARRIN.

Mrs. Jane W. Marrin of 159 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., announces the engagement of Miss Jean Fyfe of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Oswald W. Marrin.

FATHER WINS FRIEND IN FIGHT FOR CHILD

Woman Goes to Court and Promises Guardianship for Weak-Minded Daughter.

FOOD AND CASH FOR SHAPIRO

Justice Ryan Offers Sympathy, but Feels Duty-Bound to Provide Safeguards.

A well-dressed woman who told reporters she was not seeking publicity appeared in Children's Court yesterday and urged Justice Ryan to return 16-year-old Flora Shapiro to her father, Louis Shapiro, who lives in two back rooms at 363 Cherry Street.

Clad in the sombre uniform worn by wards of the Children's Society, the girl stood at the side of her new friend during the court hearing and listened with wide-eyed wonder.

The woman's interest had been aroused by the story of the father's distress in yesterday's TIMES. She visited the father and his 11-year-old son, Adolph, in the Cherry Street rooms which Shapiro rented a few days ago to convince the Children's Society that he could give his children a proper home. Finding that neither the father nor the boy could be content without Flora, the woman decided to offer her influence and arguments to the Children's Society.

At the society's headquarters, she was told that Flora's case would have to be disposed by by Justice Ryan in the Children's Court. She was presented with the views of two physicians.

Dr. Max Schlapp of the Children's Society, as a result of an examination made a week ago, pronounced the girl to be feeble-minded and urged that she be committed to Randall's Island. Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital informed the Children's Society yesterday that he had examined the girl himself and found that while she is somewhat undeveloped mentally, she could safely be trusted to her parent.

When the woman appeared in the Children's Court to plead for Flora Shapiro, she found that Justice Ryan had been made aware of the conclusions reached by both physicians. As against the findings of Dr. Schlapp, which Justice Ryan quoted, the woman cited the later opinion of Dr. Gregory.

The court then argued that it would be unsafe to return a girl of Flora's immature mentality to an environment where she would be absolutely without protection while her father was out working. And the father being too poor to provide the girl with proper guardianship, Justice Ryan said that the best to send the girl to an institution, such as that on Randall's Island, where she would surely be out harm's reach.

But the woman opposed this view with the promise that she and friends whom she could interest in the case would help their best to help the Shapiro family financially and provide the girl with proper care while she was in the custody of her father. Under those circumstances, Justice Ryan said he would be glad to return Flora to her father. He reserved his decision and called the girl to the Children's Society until Monday. By that time Flora's benefactress said she would be able to arrange for the proper guardianship of the girl.

"You see," declared Justice Ryan to the woman, "I sympathize fully with the father in wanting his daughter back. I consider such a desire very much to his credit, but it also rests upon my conscience that no harm come to the girl after she is paroled in his custody."

The father himself said yesterday that he would come to court on Monday prepared to convince Justice Ryan that his daughter would always be under the eye of a woman relative or neighbor while he was out working.

His fight for the possession of his daughter has aroused sympathy among persons unknown to him. Not only was he the recipient of food yesterday, but he also obtained several money contributions, among them being one to which the donor attached a special significance.

This contribution, from a person wishing to be known as "P. A.," was inspired by the Hebraic word "chai," which means "life," and also represents the number 18. Multiplying this number by itself, the donor decided that $3.24 would be an odd but significantly fitting contribution to a family in distress. And when the father received this money he recognized the symbol and said:

"This means life for me and my children."

Shapiro does not expect the recovery of his wife, who was removed three weeks ago to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. All he hopes for now is to keep his children at his side.

COOLWAVE DUE HERE TODAY

Only One Prostration by Heat Reported in City Yesterday.

New York is to have a few days of cool weather at last, if the predictions of the weather men come true. Reports from Washington yesterday indicated that the cool wave which had been driving temperatures down to points around 40 and 50 in the West would arrive here today, and the local weather man confirmed the reports last night to the extent of promising "moderate temperature and moderate northwest winds Thursday and Friday." This was taken to mean that Father Knickerbocker will have several days to get his Palm beach suits laundered before the sun again gets back into real August form. Frost warnings were issued last night for Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and parts of Michigan.

Des Moines had a temperature of 48 yesterday, and St. Louis 56. In New York, however, the minimum temperature of the day was 68, and the maximum, at 2 P. M., was 82 degrees. The humidity here was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., but it decreased during the day.

Only one heat prostration was reported to the police. Meyer Goldstein, 67 years old, a tailor, of 266 Monroe Street, was overcome at 100 Duane Street, and after being attended by a physician was taken to his home. The average temperature in this vicinity yesterday, 76 degrees, was seven points higher than for the corresponding date of last year, and four points higher than the averege temperature on Aug. 25 of the last thirty-three years.

SHORT FALL KILLS A MAN.

Children Plunge from Third and Fourth Floors and Live.

A grown man yesterday fell down five steps and was killed. Two children, one 5 and the other 2 years old, fell, one from a window on the fourth floor and one from the third floor, and lived.

Peter Dall, 74 years old, died yesterday morning of a fractured skull. He had fallen down five steps at his home at 730 Eleventh Avenue and struck the pavement. A patrolman called an ambulance, but when Dr. Cox of the Polyclinic Hospital arrived the man was dead.

Thomas Thompson, 5 years old, tumbled from a window of his home on the fourth floor of the building at 237 West Sixty-sixth Street, strnck some clothes lines on his way down, and when taken to the Roosevelt Hospital was found to be unhurt except for minor bruises. While playing at a window on the third floor of the tenement house at 19 Cleveland Place, Clara La Ara, 2 years old, fell to the rear yard, striking Caimone Derelo, 7 years old, of the same address. The little girl was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fracture skull. The boy was not seriously hurt.

EMBRACES BABES IN COURT.

Mrs. Kuper Says Children Were Kidnapped from Her Hotel.

Mrs. Lillian Horner Cooper, daughter of the late Dr. Kuper of Washington, D. C., created a stir in the Supreme Court yesterday when she lavished caresses on her two children, Helen, 3 years old, and Horner, 5, in a habeas corpus proceeding which she had started before Justice Shearn to gain the custody of the children, who had been kidnapped from the Park Avenue Hotel on Aug. 9.

Mrs. Kuper, who for a year has been living apart from her husband, George M. Kuper, a wealthy contractor and forwarder, could not be restrained when she sighted the children in court. Her husband made no effort to keep her from the little ones, who were tanned and healthy as a result of their living with his family at Locust Point, N. J.

Justice Shearn put the argument on the merits of the case on the calendar for Sept. 8 and gave the children into the father's keeping until that time.

Cruel and inhuman treatment, said Mrs. Kuper, were the reasons for her leaving her husband. She took her children to the hotel, where, she said, in her absence they were kidnapped.

Kuper, according to the papers on file, is the son of George D. Kuper of the freight and ship brokerage firm of G. D. Kuper & Brothers, 1 Broadway. From the time of her marriage, Nov. 5, 1908, Mrs. Kuper says in the papers, she has contributed materially to the household expenses from her income of $12,000 yearly and has borne the full expense since the separation.

TRENTINI ANSWERS SUIT.

Prima Donna Says Mrs. Friml Had Lost Her Husband's Love.

Mme. Emma Trentini, the prima donna, filed her answer yesterday to the $100,000 suit which has been started against her in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Mathilda Friml, wife of the composer, Charles Rudolph Friml, for alienation of his affections. The answer sets forth that the composer had no affection for his wife, as was shown by his continued ill treatment of her.

The answer sets forth further that "neither respect, love nor affection existed between the plaintiff and her husband." The composer, according to Mme. Trentini, treated his wife disagreeably at first, and then by degrees cruelly, until, on Dec. 22, 1914, they separated. Later, they lived together for a short period, but renewed cruelties on the part of the composer toward his wife and children resulted in the final separation.

Mme. Trentini asks that the complaint be dismissed.

TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOVIES.

Steps in the Treatment Shown Before an Invited Audience.

Motion pictures illustrating the method of administering and the effects on the patient of Dämmerschlaf, or Twilight Sleep, were shown before an invited audience yesterday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. The exhibition was under the auspices of the Medical Review of Reviews, of which Frederick H. Robinson is President, and which was responsible for the first performances in New York of Eugene Brieux's drama, "Damaged Goods," several years ago.

It is said all who appeared before the camera for the film, with the exception of the natural mother, who was an actress engaged for the part, had had experience with the treatment, and that all gave their services free. The film is quite palpably propaganda for Dämmerschlaf.

Dr. Kurt E. Schlössingk, who first administered the treatment in this country last year, gave a talk before the projection, in which he recited the history of Twilight Sleep and explained in detail its application and effect. Dr. Schlössingk's name was not given to the audience, and it was said afterward that he wished to appear anonymously, but the speaker was easily recognizable as the doctor who officiated in the picture, one of the legends of which gave his name.

Circulars distributed stated that the Medical Review of Reviews planned a resumption of its sociological activities this Fall. One picture, it was variously said, would be the production of a play which "handles a daring, vital theme of supreme importance, in a manner justifying what might be termed the most horrible climax on the American stage."

Mr. Robinson said the play would be acted privately before the members of the Sociological Fund of the magazine.

'Young America' at Astor Saturday.

Cohan & Harris will open the Astor Theatre for the season on Saturday evening of this week, when they produce there for the first time in New York a new play by Fred Ballard called "Young America." Mr. Ballard is the author of "Believe Me, Xantippe." "Young America" is the play of his which was tried out earlier in the Summer at Atlantic City under the title, "Me and My Dog." The cast includes Peggy Wood, Ethel May Davis, Otto Kruger, William Sampson, Charles Dowd Clark, Sam Colt, and Edgar Nelson. It also includes a dog.

Kenneth Douglas to Stay Abroad.

Kenneth Douglas, the English actor, who was on his way to New York on the Arabic when that boat was sunk by a German submarine, has cabled his manager asking that he be released from his contract and his request has been granted. The actor lost all his effects when the ship sank, and the experience was such an unhappy one that he doesn't care to run the risk of repeating it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods has announced Thursday night of next week as the date for his third production of the season. It will be Max Mafeln's farce, "See My Lawyer," with T. Roy Barnes in the principal role. Others in the cast will be Margot Williams, Ines Buck, Hal Russell, Gus Weinberg, John Daly Murphy, John Flood, Sydney Booth, Harry Lilford and Richard Lyle.

More than 700 aspiring dramatists submitted manuscripts to A. G. Delamater when he announced last Spring that he would consider plays rejected by other managers. Three plays were selected and will be given early production. One of them Mr. Delamater promises will be a novelty.

Ned Wayburn and his "Town Topics" company will be temporarily dispossessed from the Century today by the Italian benefit for war sufferers that will be held in the big playhouse tonight. Arrangements were made to give the entertainment in the Century before Mr. Wayburn took over the management.

Alice Belmore and Walter Connelly have been engaged by Charles Hopkins for his production of "Treasure Island," with which the Punch and Judy Theatre will begin its second season in October.

The Summer season of motion pictures in the Alhambra has been discontinued, and the theatre is being put in shape for the regular vaudeville season, which will begin Labor Day in this house. The Colonial, which will also resume on that date, has been given a thorough overhauling during the Summer.

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HER BIG ADVENTURE TOLD IN ONE BREATH

Runaway Girl Dries Tears on Judge's Handkerchief After Braving Big City Dry-Eyed.

HAD RIDE ON THE 'ELEGATED'

Made Trip in the 'Submarine' and Saw the 'Akareum'—Tells of Feather-Bed Bumper.

Thirteen-year-old Helen Bryer, with hair in two pigtails and up-tilted nose, stood in Children's Court yesterday morning, gazing up in awful fascination at the majesty of the law, personified for the moment in Justice Ryan, and wondered what it was going to do to her for running away from home in Bangor, Me., with $27 she had borrowed from stepfather when he wasn't looking. At that moment she remembered every word her brother had said to her when she returned after her last previous runaway, which was her third.

Helen had given herself up to the police the night before at the Greenwich Street station and she had never whimpered once in all the intervening hours, simply because the place had been full of policemen all the time and if you are going to be a wicked adventuress you simply have got to be brave in front of policemen. But this man in the big black gown was different. What an awful still, creepy place this was! And this man, to whom all the policemen spoke most politely, must be the worst of them all!

Then the man glanced up from the paper her policeman had handed him, looked at her, nodded kindly and smiled. Helen gasped for a moment and then just put her head down on the rail and cried.

The justice had motioned the policeman aside and drew the little sobbing figure up beside him. The court clerk says he lent her his own handkerchief, but, however that may be, she was soon gayly telling her story to the judge as if it was the most fun in the world. This was how some of it ran:

"Sure I run away from home and I went to Boston and I told them my aunt was goin' to meet me in N'York so they let me get on the train and when I made up my mind to run away I wrapped my feather bed around me and tied it with a sheet and rolled down the veranda roof and bumped myself on the ground, but not much on account of the feather bed and when I got to the Grand station I went down in the submarine and paid a nickel and went down to the akar-akar-akaremum—where the fish are, anyway—and then I got on the elegated railroad and then I went all around and then I saw a lot of police moseying over so I went up to the police station and told them I had to spend the night there and here I am."

—Then she took a breath.

"I got a stepfather, too," she said, in answer to the justice's questions, "and my mother says my real father went on the railroad, but I never seen him. My stepfather works in a foundry day times and does other jobs when he has time and my mother's got four real children and sixteen adopted ones.

Justice Ryan told the little girl that the nice people from the Children's Society would take care of her until a Bangor policeman, on his way here now, arrived to claim her. Who can say whether he will think he is taking back just a "wild kid" or will know what red-haired, freckled-faced little bundle of humanity he escorts is blood relation to all adventurous souls, from Columbus setting out to discover a new world to the latest stranger who arrived here five minutes ago to conquer the greatest city of the continent?

FIND SORRY BOY WITH $727.

Going Home to Seek Forgiveness When Detective Gets Him.

Detective Flynn of the Second Branch Bureau picked up a fifteen-year-old boy in the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning, who had a big roll of bills and was inquiring about outgoing trains. After the detective had questioned him closely the lad said he was John Legonsky of Crabtree, Penn., and admitted that he had stolen $750 from his mother last Monday, part of which he spent in coming to this city.

The boy said he had made up his mind to go home and seek forgiveness and return $727 of the stolen money, which was found in his pockets. He said he lived with his mother and two sisters. The mother, he says, conducts a boarding-house for miners and part of the stolen money represents savings of the miners, the remainder belonging to his mother. He saw the money Monday and was seized with a desire to take it. Then he went to Pittsburgh, and from that city came to New York.

When the boy was arraigned in the Children's Court before Justice Hoyt, a charge of improper guardianship was made out and he was remanded to the Children's Society pending the arrival of his mother from Pennsylvania.

Catch a Peeper in Jersey.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—After watching for two weeks, Under Sheriff Lyons and several men of the town caught Lewis Muski of this place tonight peeping into the window of the home of Mrs. John McCloskey, in Hamilton Street. At about 8 o'clock, Lyons, who was hiding behind a tree, saw a man sneaking along a hedge and followed him. The man went to the rear windows of Mrs. McCloskey's home. Mrs. McCloskey saw him and screamed. The Sheriff jumped on the peeper's back, and after a fight took him to jail.

Simon Schwersenski.

Simon Schwersenski, head of the firm of Simon Schwersenski & Son, furriers, died on Monday at Mount Sinai Hospital in his sixty-third year. He was born in Germany and came here when 12 years old. In 1873 he founded his firm, taking his son, Monroe M., into the business. Mr. Schwersenski was a member of the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Federation of Jewish Charities, Free Sons of Israel, and the Knights of Pythias. His widow, two daughters, and three sons survive him.

GREETS HIS PROXY BRIDE.

Mr. Snel's Uncle Represented Bridegroom in Holland Marriage.

The first person to go up the gangplank on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam when she arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday morning from Rotterdam was Henry G. Snel, an employe of the company, whose bride, by proxy, was a passenger on the ship. When he was in the home office of the line at Rotterdam Mr. Snel became engaged to Miss Rosetta Voornan, whom he had known in their native town Zwolle, Holland, when they were both children.

Mr. Snel had arranged to get leave of absence this Summer to go over to Rotterdam to be married, but his work here prevented this, and a marriage by proxy was arranged under the old decree that was made in the sixteenth century. On Aug. 10 the bride with her parents met an uncle of Mr. Snel, who had been empowered to represent him, at the Registrar's office in Rotterdam, and went through the marriage ceremony. At the same time Mr. Snel went through a similar ceremony at the Dutch Consulate in New York.

After the baggage had been passed by the customs officers yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Snel started for Orange, where a religious ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock.

Dr. William F. Muhlenberg.

READING, Penn., Aug. 25.—Dr. William F. Muhlenberg of this city, 62 years old, one of the most distinguished physicians in Eastern Pennsylvania, died here today. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran Church in America. He was born in Gettysburg. Dr. Muhlenberg was for forty years medical adviser of the late George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway. The members of his family have been prominent in this State for 175 years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET STOCKMAN, wife of August G. Stockman and a resident of Brooklyn for almost sixty years, died on Tuesday at her home, 584 Tenth Street, aged 67 years. She was born in Maryland.

JOHN J. SCHNEIDER, a member of the firm of M. Schneider's Sons Company, dealers in artificial stone, died at his home, 25a Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Schneider was born in Germany thirty-eight years ago and left a wife.

BENJAMIN F. VAN VOORHEES, 63 years old, an adjuster for the Newark Union Life Insurance Company, was found dead in bed on Tuesday at his home, 29 Rugby Road, Brooklyn. Death was caused by acute indigestion. Mr. Van Voorhees Was a member of Ridgewood Council, R. A., and of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SARAH F. BENNETT, widow of William W. Bennett and long a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, is dead at her home, 413 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-eighth year. She is survived by two sons.

JOHN M. PENTLAND, Colonel of the New Jersey Scottish Highlanders, died on Tuesday at his home, 858 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, and came here when a boy. Mr. Pentland was a Mason and a member of the Order of Scottish Clans.

J. TURNER BRAKELY died on Tuesday at his home, Haweway Plantation, near Bordentown, N. J. He was a son of the late Rev. J. R. Brakeley, President of the Bordentown Female College for many years. Mr. Brakeley was unmarried.

ERNEST HASSE, proprietor of the Palace and Bristol Arcade Hotels in Rome, Italy, was killed recently while mountain climbing near Lucerne, Switzerland, according to advices reaching here yesterday.

MAX HEBGEN, Vice President and General Manager of the Montana Power Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Butte, Mon. He was widely known as an electrical engineer and had played an active part in the building of several of the greatest power plants in this country.

JOHN H. THEBERATH, head of the firm of Theberath & Co., manufacturing jewelers, and a former Mayor of Vailsburg, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home in South Orange, in his forty-eighth year. He was Vice President of the South Orange Board of Education for the last six years, and is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

LEWIS B. HALE, Postmaster of Fayetteville, N. C., died on Tuesday at his home there in his forty-sixth year. He was a son of Major E. J. Hale, United States Minister to Costa Rica, and was born in Brooklyn. Mr. Hale was formerly Secretary of the Congressional Committee on Civil Service Reform.

HENRY MEYER, a lawyer in the Yorkville section, died on Tuesday at his home, 70 East Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-second year. His widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

WILLIAM H. HOWZE, a traveling salesman, died on Tuesday at his home, 3 West Eighth Street, in his sixty-second year. He was born in Chester, S. C., and came here twenty-five years ago. His widow survives him.

Mrs. CAROLINE J. WOOD, one of the oldest residents of City Island, died at her home there on Tuesday in her eighty-sixth year. She was the widow of A. B. Wood, and is survived by three sons and a daughter.

SOL ISAACS, founder and head of the firm of S. Isaacs & Co. of 100 William Street, died yesterday at his home, 1,038 Fifth Avenue, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Philadelphia, but had lived here for more than sixty years. Mr. Isaacs was a member of the Harmonic Club, and is survived by his widow, a daughter, and a son.

DOROTHY STORM TYSON, wife of John H. Tyson of Riverside, Conn., and daughter of Mrs. Frank Davidson of New York, died at the Stamford (Conn.) Hospital yesterday, in childbirth. She was 24 years of age.

JOHN B. LAZZAIRE, member of the firm of Lazzaire & Earton, monument dealers, of Woodlawn, died at his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday night, aged 61 years.

ADOLPH L. PALMGREN, 28 years old, is dead in Scotch Plains, N. J. Mr. Palmgren was employed as a clerk in the Chase National Bank of Manhattan. He was a member of the Elizabeth Elks, and of Ormen Lodge 67, Order of Vasa, a Swedish organization.

Mrs. MARY E. MOORE, 69 years old, widow of St. Clair Moore, died yesterday at her home, 87 Eastbrook Avenue, Rahway, N. J. Mrs. Moore was the manager of the Children's Home and Orphan Asylum, and the founder of the Home Reading Club. She was the oldest member of the Rahway Baptist Church, and for more than a decade a director of the Union Aid Society. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Margaret O. Oliver.

LAWRENCE W. KERVAN, a dealer in florists' supplies for the last fifteen years at 119 West Twenty-eighth Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 7 West 108th Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was a veteran of the civil war during which he served with the Fifth Connecticut Regiment. Mr. Kervan was captured in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and was a prisoner at Belle Island Prison for forty days. He was a member of Lafayette Post of the G. A. R.

GEORGE B. JACOBS, Postmaster of Caldwell, N. J., for the last sixteen years, died yesterday at his home on Manono Place in that city in his sixty-seventh year. His widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

CHARLES W. GOLDER, a dealer in farm implements, feed, and seeds at 256 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., died on Monday in Pittsfield, Mass., in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Springfield, L. I., and is survived by his widow, two sons, and four daughters.

MARTIN COSTELLO, father of City Court Judge Thomas P. Costello of Passaic, N. J., and a member of the old City Council for two terms, is dead at his home, 191 Washington Place, Passaic, at the age of 66. Born in Ireland, Mr. Costello went to Passaic at the age of nineteen, and became associated with the late Alfred Speer, wine grower. Later he entered the wholesale wine business, and continued in it for thirty-eight years.

ANNOUNCEMENT is herewith made of the founding of a new liberal Jewish Congregation on the West Side, Manhattan. The permanent place of worship will be announced later. Services will be held on Friday evenings, Saturday mornings and holidays. The congregation, which is to be known as

The New Synagogue,

will conduct, in addition to Divine Services, a Religious School, a Social Service Department and kindred activities.

Rabbi Ephraim Frisch
of Far Rockaway, will be the Minister.

Holy Day Services at Aeolian Hall
29 West 42nd Street, at the following hours:

New Year (Rosh Hashonah) eve, Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, at 5:30 o'clock; New Year morning, Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10.

Sabbath of Return (Shabbos Shuvah), Friday evening, Sept. 10, at 5:30 o'clock; Saturday morning, Sept. 11, at 10.

Atonement eve (Yom Kippur), Friday evening, Sept. 17, at 5:30. Atonement Day, Sept. 18, from 10 A. M. till dusk.

Information concerning membership and seatings may be had of the following: Morris H. Rothschild, Chairman, 60 Beaver St.; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Ave.; J. L. Frankel, Secretary, 95 Fifth Ave.

Ephraim Frisch, Rabbi, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

Clarence Adler, Director of Music, Institute of Musical Art, 120th St. & Claremont Ave., or at

Room No. 801 Longacre Building, N. E. Corner Broadway & 42d St.
Hours, Da

STRIKERS IN RIOT AT BRIDGEPORT SHOP

Salts Textile Fireman and Guards Beaten and Factory Bombarded with Stones.

ABOUT 6,000 OUT IN CITY

Several Additional Plants Close—One Hundred New Haven Freight Handlers Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25.—Violence appeared today as a feature of the strike epidemic in this city, where about 6,000 workers have walked out. Michael Buturia, a fireman at the Salts Textile factory, when going to work at noon, was intercepted by a picket. He made a dash for the factory entrance, but was caught, and half a dozen strikers began to beat him. The arrival of Motorcycle Policeman John Garrity, who clubbed the pickets, saved the man from severe punishment.

The strikers at this factory were in an angry mood over a report that the company intended to import strike-breakers. The pickets found a dozen men in front of the factory and concluded that they were gunmen imported by the company. Stones were hurled at the factory and windows were smashed. The men on guard were attacked and beaten. After a time the police arrived and cleared the streets. The strikers say they will not negotiate with the company while the alleged gunmen remain in the city.

One hundred freight handlers at the Whiting Street station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad made a demand for an increase in wages yesterday, giving the company till noon today to answer. The answer, given at noon, was a refusal. The men walked out. As they did so a freight train drew close to the station and fifty strikebreakers took their places. the strikers being discharged.

Two hundred operatives of the Acme Shear shop quit work this forenoon on the refusal of the company to grant an increase in pay. At noon 300 operatives quit work at the Henkel Lace factory. The Connecticut Electric Company refused to meet the demands of the strikers. The La Resista Corset factory has shut down indefinitely. The company granted the 48-hour week Monday, but the girls demanded additional concessions. The company shut down till "such time as they are able to ascertain what the strikers really want." The Spring Perch Company has discharged its strikers, filling their places today.

There are indications that some of the strikers are deserting their leaders. Two factories opened for work today, those of the Bridgeport Metal Goods Company and the Polak Tyre and Rubber Cmpany. The strikers returned to work. There are numerous cases of individual returns to work.

Strikers of the Siemon Hard Rubber Works paraded the streets this forenoon carrying the American flag and the Italian flag. They sang Italian songs.

The labor leaders have a dozen conferences on every twenty-four hours. The police are on duty extra hours. The annual police outing scheduled for tomorrow has been indefinitely postponed.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 25.—The Scoville Manufacturing Company, makers of brass goods, and employing about 8,000 hands, today announced that it had granted its employes a Saturday half holiday and an increase in wages.

TO APPEAL TO WAR BUYERS.

Metal Workers Want Shorter Hours Without Strikes if Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Conferences with financiers who are supervising purchases of war munitions in the United States for the Allies will be sought by officials of the metal trades unions in their effort to obtain shorter hours and other improved conditions for machinists and other metal workers employed in munition plants. This step was determined upon today by executive officials of the Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor, in session here. An effort will be made to arrange for the conferences in New York next week.

"We want the eight-hour day and better conditions," said James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Division, tonight, "and we believe they can be secured without strikes. We do not want any strikes unless we are forced into them."

A committee of the division laid complaints of workers at the Norfolk Navy Yard against the so-called scientific shop management system before Assistant Secretary Roosevelt today and was promised that an official inquiry would be made.

STRIKE AT NIXON'S MILL.

Fifty Plumbers Quit and Five Hundred Machinists May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 25.—Fifty plumbers and pipefitters employed in the guncotton mill of Lewis E. Nixon went out on strike today when Mr. Nixon refused their demand for a working day of eight hours at a daily wage of $5. The men were working ten hours a day at $5. They also demanded $10 a day for all Sunday work and time and a half for over time.

It was reported tonight that the machinists and laborers, numbering nearly 500 men, would also go out, demanding an eight-hour day. It was said that action might be taken following a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Inquiry at the Nixon office brought the statement that some men had been discharged, but there was no strike. Despite this, however, the guards around the guncotton mills were increased tonight. Mr. Nixon addressed the striking plumbers today and is understood to have refused their demands. It was stated that his concern was working on war orders for guncotton to be shipped to Russia by way of Archangel.

STRIKERS ATTACK WATCHMAN.

Riot at Roosevelt Plant—Three Injured and Two Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Aug. 25.—In a riot among the strikers at the International Phosphate Company here today Samuel Haff, John Hall, and Joseph Gascher were seriously injured during a fusillade of stones. Two strikers were arrested by Policeman Wilhelm, charged with assault.

The injured men have been employed as laborers, but during the strike were promoted to night watchmen. They were on their way to the plant when thirty-five strikers made an attack on them at the factory entrance.

DIVORCES SPRECKELS.

Former Wife of J. D., Jr., Will Soon Wed a San Francisco Lawyer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Edith Spreckels received a final decree of divorce from her husband, John D. Sprekels Jr., here today. Grievous mental suffering was alleged to have been caused the defendant.

A cablegram saying the decree had been signed was sent to Honolulu, where Frank W. Wakefield of San Francisco yesterday obtained a license to wed Mrs. Sprekels.

ARREST LITTLE GIRL FOR AUTO ACCIDENT

Accused of Starting a Truck That Kills Child—Coroner Angry—Mme. Pieczonka Crushed.

Catherine Slevin, only 12 years old, and very much frightened, was arrested yesterday afternoon at her home, 305 Spring Street, by Lieutenant Stapleton and Detective Dolan after small playmates had accused her of releasing the brakes of a big automobile truck which had stood outside her home yesterday, and which started to roll after the brakes had let go their hold, had run over and killed five-year-old Elizabeth Johnson, also of 305 Spring Street. Despite the pleas of her parents, the little girl was locked up by the Children's Society. The detectives said they had telephoned Coroner Feinberg for permission to parole the child in the custody of her parents, but permission had been refused.

The Coroner was indignant last night when he was told of this. He said he had known nothing about the case. The detectives had telephoned to him at 7 o'clock in the evening, saying they had arrested the child and asking him what to do with her. Under the circumstances he, of course, had directed them to follow the usual course and send her to the Children's Society.

"I'm not doing business with the police over the telephone," declared the Coroner. "I did not order this child's arrest, and did not know any of the facts of the case. I could not take it on myself to parole her in such a situation. If the detectives were so solicitous for her comfort and wanted to avoid frightening her, why didn't they bring her up to my home? I would have passed on the case then, and if the circumstances proved as reported, I certainly would have paroled her. I agree it is too bad she should have been taken away from her parents, but there was nothing I could do about it. The child is not my prisoner. I did not order her arrest. Officially I shall know nothing about it until she has been arraigned before me tomorrow."

Mrs. Johnson, mother of the dead child, hurried to Mrs. Slevin to extend her sympathy. She was indignant over Catherine's arrest, demanding:

"What good can come of locking that poor child up? She didn't mean to do it, and she didn't know what she had done."

While riding a bicycle at Bradley Beach, N. J., yesterday, Mme. Emily Schultze Pieczonka, a music teacher of Ocean Grove, was killed by an auto-truck owned by the Michelson Bottling Plant of Belmar, and driven by Joseph Jacobson. The truck passed over her body. Mme. Pieczonka was a daughter of Professor Albert Pieczonka, a German pianist, who for years was director of a conservatory of music in the Bronx. He died on April 3, 1912.

Ethel Berman, 20 years old, of Union Avenue and 163d Street, the Bronx, was crossing Sixth Avenue at Seventeenth Street last night when she was run down by an automobile owned by Albert Stern of 40 Nicholas Terrace and driven by William M. Kohr of 1,306 Havemeyer Avenue, the Bronx. The young woman was thrown several feet. She was taken to New York Hospital by Kohr. Dr. Kellogg said she was suffering from a possible fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. Her condition is critical.

While riding a bicycle, to which was attached a motor wheel, north in Park Avenue, last night, an unidentified man was struck and thrown several feet by an automobile operated by Thomas Riley of 854 Seventh Avenue. At the Presbyterian Hospital, to which Riley took him, the injured man was found to be suffering from a hemorrhage of the brain and other injuiries, and he died at midnight. He was about 35 years old, 6 feet high and weighed 190 pounds. He was dressed in a gray striped suit, in the pockets of which was found a card of the M. & M. Co., electrical specialties, 1,777 Broadway. The name of Frank O. Creed was on the card.

At Lodi, N. J., Antonio Dallea, 5 years old, was struck by an automobile owned and driven by Elmer Florry of 24 Nicholson Street. The child was severely bruised, and six of his front teeth were knocked out.

At Bayonne, N. J., Mrs. J. D. Hoff of 81 Sixth Street was caught between the front of an automobile and a chain guard on a Staten Island ferry boat and was cut and bruised. She said the car was occupied by several men, who she believes had been drinking heavily.

FEAR BRICKS, NOT BOMBS.

Stock Exchange Net to Save Glass Dome While Repairs Are Making.

The Fatherland, the German magazine, has sent out proofs of an article to be published in its issue of Sept. 1, in which it is related how the members of the Stock Exchange have stretched a steel wire netting above the glass dome over the floor for "protection."

The article says that "FEAR" led to the "protection," and broadly intimates that the brokers sought to avoid a shower of bombs. The article also says the Exchange reporters had been requested not to let the fact get into the newspapers.

George W. Ely, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, said last night that a wire net had been stretched above the glass dome to keep out bricks-bats, not bombs, while the galleries and other parts of the Exchange building above the costly glass dome are undergoing repairs.

BREAD POISONED TWELVE.

City Chemist Eats a Piece and Becomes Ill Also.

City Chemist Herbert E. Baldwin of Newark had turned over to him yesterday samples of bread and a part of a bag of flour for analysis, the bread having, it was believed, made twelve persons who ate of it ill. They are all out of danger. Mr. Baldwin ate a small piece of the bread and within a few minutes felt so ill that he took an emetic. He expressed wonder that the others poisoned had not died.

Those made ill were Mrs. Antoinette Di Grace of 105 Garside Street and her two children; Mrs. Marie Dellafrea of 112½ Garside Street and her three children, and Mrs. Rose Marinelli of 95 Garside Street and her three children. Mrs. Di Grace purchased a bag of flour from a grocer in the Italian neighborhood in which they live several days ago and on Tuesday made six loaves of bread. She gave a loaf to each of the other women. Doctors in the neighborhood were kept busy attending the women and children.

TESTING OUR SUBMARINES.

Undersea Vessels Are Being Put Through a Series of Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, G-1, G-2, and G-4, and E-1, which have been at the New York navy yard for extensive overhauling are manoeuvring in Narragansett Bay and near the Brenton's Reef Lightship. These boats have been tested under many conditions and found to be in the best condition.

The tests which are being conducted under the personal supervision of Captain Grant with his chief of staff, Commander Yates Sterling, Jr., and Lieutenant Morrison, are very extensive. Until late Fall the submarines will be detached from the Atlantic Fleet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

What Is the Matter with Baby's Stomach?

The next time you have to ask yourself that question—and most parents of young children face it only too often—see if a little Man-a-cea Water, given according to directions, will not straighten out the trouble. This clear, tasteless, natural mineral water is usually far better than drugs for stomach and intestinal disorders, nausea, inability to retain or digest food, colic, green stools, sprue, teething upsets, and especially for cholera infantum and children's summer complaint.

The youngsters take Man-a-cea Water gladly, so if they are subject to stomach or bowel upsets, let them have all of it they can drink. Sold by leading grocers and all druggists.

PERKINS WILL RUN ON 13-YEAR RECORD

Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives District Attorney's Sponsors.

MOOSE MAY NAME COUDERT

Tammany Split Between Swann and Corrigan—Edwards for Sheriff a Disturbing Factor.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins announced last night that he would be a candidate at the primaries this Fall for nomination to the office he now holds. His announcement was in the form of a letter to many citizens, Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, who urged him to become a candidate. It did not come as a surprise, for it has been understood that the Republicans would nominate him.

Mr. Perkins said he had kept politics out of the District Attorney's office since he had been there and that, if elected, he would endeavor to enforce the law to the best of his ability "uninfluenced by any thought of personal or political advantage or disadvantage."

The letter urging him to enter the race said that he had made a good record during the thirteen years he had been connected with the District Attorney's office and that if he would enter the campaign with the object of continuing the non-political character of the office, the signers would give him their organized and determined support.

Among the Democrats who signed the letter are Charles C. Burlingham, Alfred A. Cook, law partner of ex-Justice Leventritt; Sumner Gerard, brother of Ambassador Gerard; Arthur F. Gotthold, George S. Hornblower, Albert B. Kerr, Joseph M. Price, Carl L. Schurz and Fred M. Stein. Among the Progressives are Amos Pinchot, Joseph P. Cotton, William H. Hotchkiss and Henry L. Stoddard.

Praise His 13-Year Record.

This is their letter:

The Hon. Charles Albert Perkins, District Attorney, New York County:

Dear Sir: Two years ago the District Attorney of New York County was elected without party controversy. Last January you were chosen as his successor, without regard to political considerations. Your splendid record as Assistant District Attorney through many different Administrations, had proved you to be the man best fitted for the position. The hope of continuing the non-political character of the Prosecutor's office lies in your election this Fall. Throughout your official career you have consistently kept out of politics, and as District Attorney you have kept your office out of politics. You owe your position to no party. You are not subject to any partisan influence or under obligation to any political leader. You represent no organization, influence, or interest other than the people of the community for whom as District Attorney it is your duty to act.

In any private enterprise an executive of your proved fidelity and capacity would, without question, be retained. You have shown marked ability to fill the position. From the standpoint of service you are entitled to be continued in it. It has come to you as a promotion after thirteen years of efficient labor as an assistant, which gave you exceptional training. In your administration you have maintained the highest standards. The work of your office has been done with efficiency. You have conducted yourself in accord with the best ideals of the legal profession, having no other desire than to inforce the law with vigor and justice. New York County is today fortunate in having you as its chief prosecuting attorney. We ask you to announce your willingness to continue in your present position and to declare your candidacy for District Attorney. We ask you to enter the campaign with the object of continuing the non-political character of the District Attorney's office. If you will do so we pledge you, Sir, our organized and determined support.

Prominent Men Among Signers.

Among the many signers of the letter in addition to those named are Charles L. Bernheimer, George Blagden, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., William Bondy, Howard S. Borden, B. W. B. Brown, William H. Chesebrough, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Charles A. Dana, Joseph G. Deane, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Joseph H. Emery, Henry G. Gray, John Henry Hammond, Charles P. Howland, David H. Hyman, John H. Iselin, S. Walter Kaufmann, Albert B. Kerr, Walter Lindner, S. S. McClure, Philip J. Mc-Cook, William A. Marble, Alfred E. Marling, Langdon P. Marvin, Ogden L. Mills, Dallas P. Pratt, George Haven Putnam, Irving Putnam, Allan Robinson, Beverly R. Robinson, James N. Rosenberg, William Jay Schieffelin, John A. Sleicher, Henry R. Towne, William L. Wemple, and Bronson Winthrop.

This is the letter Mr. Perkins sent in reply:

Dear Sirs: I have just received your letter asking me to declare my candidacy for District Attorney with the object of continuing the non-political character of the District Attorney's office.

I fully agree with you that the prosecution of the criminal law should be conducted without regard to any partisan consideration. To that principle I have adhered and shall adhere under all circumstances so long as I am District Attorney. I am a candidate for election to the office which I have held by appointment since last January. I have sought to use the experience which I gained through thirteen years' of service as Assistant District Attorney in maintaining, and if possible increasing, the efficiency of the office. I should like to continue that work.

If elected I shall endeavor to inforce the law to the best of my ability, uninfluenced by any thought of personal or political advantage or disadvantage. Appreciating that it is such administration of the office that you, too, desire, I thank you for your proffered support, and have the honor to remain yours very truly,

CHARLES ALBERT PERKINS.

Moss Talks to Progressives.

Mr. Perkins, it was said, has the support of most of the local Republican leaders, although a few are in favor of nominating Frank Moss. Mr. Moss has already entered the race. The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will meet next week to select candidates for all the offices this Fall.

There is considerable strength in the Progressive County Committee for Mr. Perkins, although several of the leaders are inclined to Mr. Moss. The Executive Committee of that party will meet tonight to make selections. It was said last night that the Progressives are considering Frederic R. Coudert as their candidate. Mr. Coudert is an independent Democrat, and the Progressive leaders who favor him are of the opinion that Tammany will indorse him if they put him in the field.

Mr. Moss spoke last night at a meeting of Progressives at the Claremont Club, 550 West 113th Street, on "The Administration of the Criminal Law in New York County." He denied that he had ever attacked the Jews, as had been asserted, he said, by his opponents. He said:

"The Jews of New York know that I have been one of the best friends they have ever had. They are making me out to be a Jew hater in order to create thereby an opposition to my candidacy, which would be very difficult to overcome.

"My enemies do not want to see me made District Attorney because I know too much. I am not wanted. They know that I would not only be in pursuit of the little criminal, of the gangster, and the murderer, but that I would be seeking out corruption in the high places. They fear that more than anything else."

Mr. Moss said he was not inclined to take his boom seriously at first, but had become convinced there was a public demand for him and that he would be justified in making a fight at the primaries.

Swann and Corrigan Lead.

Tammany Hall is still at sea over the selection of a candidate for District Attorney, as well as candidates for the other offices this Fall, with the exception of four Supreme Court Justices. Tammany district leaders are still about equally divided between Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, whose term expires next year, was mentioned by some of the Tammany leaders yesterday as being a likely candidate, but the suggestion did not meet with much encouragement among the big men in the Fourteenth Street organization.

Charles F. Murphy and his advisers, it was said, are impressed by the argument that to take Judge Swann off the General Sessions Bench would mean the turning over of the patronage of that court to the Republicans. The court now consists of three Republicans and four Democrats. If Judge Swann resigns, his successor will be appointed by Governor Whitman as it is too late for his election this Fall. With Judge Swann out of the running Tammany's strongest candidate would be Magistrate Corrigan, many leaders said.

Today is the first day for all parties to file designations, and they have until Sept. 7 to select their candidates. Tammany is more excited over the selection of a candidate for Sheriff than anything else.

Edwards Disturbing Factor.

The entrance of ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards in the race and the indication that his candidacy is being favorably considered by Tammany leaders has stirred up considerable discontent among the district leaders on the upper east side. Yesterday there were signs of a revolt.

In practically every one of the upper east side districts there will be contests for leadership at the primaries, and the present leaders believe the candidate for Sheriff should come from their section of the city. One of the leaders in the revolt is William N. Shannon of the Twentieth District. Shannon would like to be Sheriff himself. John J. Dietz of the Twenty-fourth District is also being mentioned.

There was considerable discussion about Tammany Hall yesterday over the action of John H. McCooey, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, who is anxious to have Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn nominated for Supreme Court Justice there, it was said. Democratic leaders here and in Washington are anxious to have Mr. Fitzgerald remain in Congress. The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic organization will meet next Monday to fix up its slate.

NEW WHITE PLAGUE THEORY

Chemicals, Not Serums, the Remedy, Paris Physician Says.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Dr. Louis Renon, a physician attached to the Necker Hospital and a member of the medical faculty of the University of Paris, has announced to the Therapeutic Society that as the result of long research he is able to prove that tuberculosis, contrary to the generally accepted theory, must be treated by chemical means and not by serums. His paper has caused a stir in medical circles, where it is held that he has opened a new path in the cure of the white plague.

Dr. Renon says that his endeavors have been directed toward finding a substance which will kill bacilli in an animal organism without injuring the elements of that organism. As a beginning he established a list of antiseptics which arrest the development of bacilli in cultures. He also found substances without which bacilli cannot develop. These, he says, are potassium, sulphur, phosphates, iron, and magnesium.

Thus, he asserts, therapeutic action can be obtained by adding certain substances to an animal organism and also by withdrawing by means of dietary changes other substances necessary to the growth of bacilli.

LOWDEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-Congressman Urged to Become a Candidate in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Mayor William Hale Thompson and Frederick Lundin, of Chicago, who were ex-Congressman Frank O. Lowden's guests on a fishing trip and political caucus for a week at Cranberry Lake, arrived yesterday. Mayor Thompson and Mr. Lundin were bearers of messages from the Republicans of Illinois, to induce Lowden to become a candidate for Governor at the primary next April.

While Mr. Lowden will not give out an official statement or admit that he will become a candidate, Thompson and Lundin left Alexandria Bay with the feeling that their trip was successful and were sure of Mr. Lowden's acceptance. They will arrive in Chicago tomorrow morning and probably will announce Mr. Lowden's candidacy.

REPORTER'S ARM BROKEN.

William B. Clemence Thrown from Wagon While Watching Polo.

William B. Clemence of 707 West 180th Street, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, received a fractured left arm when thrown by the bolting of a horse attached to a commissary wagon from which he was watching a polo match beteen members of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The injury was treated on the field and Clemence was sent home, with minor bruises in addition to the fractured arm.

Because of interest in the polo players no one saw Clemence as he was thrown from the wagon. He shared his impromptu grand stand with a boy, who escaped injury. It is believed that the horse was frightened by the approach of a white polo ball.

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CONCEALS A SODA OASIS

Menchell's Methods of Attracting Trade Became Unpopular with Medical Neighbors.

When the shop of Isrial Menchell at 13 St. Mark's Place, which dispenses candy, soda water, cigarettes, and souvenir postal cards to the inhabitants of that particular section of Manhattan Island, began to thrive and prosper some eight months ago, Menchell's neighbors, instead of showing pleasure at this prosperity, were inclined to carp and criticise. The one nearest to the shop, Dr. Susman, actually left the neighborhood.

Now, since these neighbors were in the main doctors, their antipathy to the busy Isrial, if professional, might be taken as a real compliment to the healthful quality of the wares which I. Menchell sold his customers, who were also prospective patients of the medical fraternity of St. Mark's Place. But the doctors one and all declare that so far as they know trading at Menchell's was neither conducive to nor a preventive from illness. What they objected to was Isrial's very modern and hustling manner of advertising the presence of his shop.

It seemed to the irate doctors that every time an idea occurred to the merchant he embodied it in a flamboyant sign and hung it in front of his business address; each sign adding to the wayfarer's tendency to overlook the modest shingles of physicians, who included every branch of the science from throat specialist to chiropodist.

Dr. Susman, who lived at 13 St. Mark's Place, saw the signs appear and his business decline. A large rose with red and green petals lighted by electricity shed light over the counter. Inside the shop blazed and flickered till it looked like the house of a thousand candles with every candle lit. When a huge poster announced that sodas were henceforth priced at one cent each Dr. Susman read the writing on the wall. He at once began negotiations for a new residence and before long St. Mark's Place knew him no more.

Isrial Menchell shortly after this moved out on the sidewalk so that a passerby had to either go round him or step into the shop. Then came Dr. Korowitz to take Dr. Susman's vacant chair among the doctors of that district. Dr. Korowitz announced his advent to Isrial Menchell by building a twelve-foot wall between his window on the ground floor of 13 St. Mark's Place and the candy shop's flaunting signs. Menchell's troubles were capped by an order from the Building Inspector to remove the shop to its original confines of 13 St. Mark's Place.

The unhappy candy and soda water vendor pleaded with Dr. Korowitz to take down that blank wall, but the doctor was obdurate. He would not have the callers in his parlor staring a soda fountain in the face, he said.

And now the thirsty wayfarer gazing down St. Mark's Place from Third Avenue for a place to quench his thirst sees only the signs of physicians. In the middle of the block is a blank wall twelve feet high. In front of it is the sign Dr. Korowitz. Beside it one may read, "Dr. Kunlach, Chiropodist." Behind and out of sight is Menchell's shop, "Sodas for One Cent."

Dr. Korowitz asserts that the wall is there to stay. Isrial Menchell declares that it must come down because how can a man expect to attract the drinkers of soda water when all those drinkers can see in seeking a place to quench their thirst is the sign of the habitat of a chiropodist?

"Gold Button Bill" Insane.

William Shea, formerly proprietor of several amusement places in "Little Coney Island," Hastings on Hudson, was committed to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie yesterday by City Judge Beal. He was adjudged insane after he was discovered hitting his wife on the head with a hammer. In the days of his prosperity Shea was known as "Gold Button Bill" because he wore ten-dollar gold pieces on his waistcoat instead of buttons.

OUT TODAY

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CONTENTS:

Full-Page Subjects

The Kaiser in Eastern War Zone.
Blasting a Stockade.
German Dead in a Trench.
Uhlans Reconnoitring in Russia.
Hungarian Camp on the Danube.
The Battle of Monte Tofana.
French Troops on Way to Trenches.
British Recruiting Station.
Stretch of Shore on Gallipoli Peninsula.

THE ILL-FATED ARABIC

Photograph of the Arabic as she headed down the Hudson for her last trip from New York; photographs of the officers of the Arabic on deck before sailing; the Arabic docking; and a deck scene.

Where Teuton Expelled Russian—German artillery passing a commissariat post, back of the battlefront, near Warsaw. A Teuton division halts on the road from Rawa. Germans at rest in Russian village. Russians awaiting orders to march.

"Love Gifts" for German Soldiers—One corner in a central stock room in Berlin where gifts for the soldiers are received and sorted. Gifts being received at the front.

Caring for Wounded Mohammedans—High official visiting and honoring his wounded countrymen. President Poincare visits Mohammedan hospital at Neilly sur Seine. Wounded Mussulman awaiting an opportunity to speak to the French President.

The Erection and Destruction of Bridges—Pontoon bridge built over the River Niemen by Germans. Libau bridge blown up by Russians. Ligny Chorigny bridge blown up by French. Soissons bridge destroyed by Germans.

Austro-Italian Conflict—Unusual photo taken from a high peak in the Alps of Austrian shell exploding among the Italians. Panoramic view of Isonzo district from an Austrian camp.

Three Views from Gallipoli—A camp of the Allies' Army. A war-time view of Constantinople harbor with war vessels at anchor. Clearing deck of French battleship for action.

Men of Many Types—French Army doctors as exchange prisoners. Five types of Russian prisoners in one camp. French, Belgian, English, and Russian prisoners. Hungarian officers of noble birth.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Bid Up Sharply—Street Convinced Break with Germany Will Be Avoided.

The full text of the German message to our State Department, reports concerning which played an important part in rallying the market sharply on Tuesday, was before the financial community yesterday before the market opened. The Street saw clearly that the message was very far from a disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic and that it was only by a very broad construction that the message could be regarded as promising such a disavowal later. Nevertheless Wall Street became fully confident that no serious complications would arise out of the latest exploit of the German submarines.

Even those bankers, men conspicuous in the financial district, who had felt much reserve on the question on Tuesday, expressed the belief yesterday that the tension was over, or practically so, and that the situation would be worked out amicably. "There will be no breach which will lead to war with Germany." "Washington is not likely to hold to a course which will bring a rupture between the two Governments." These remarks by bankers expressed from two angles the belief which was at the bottom of yesterday's further active advance in the stock market.

The opening suggested that efforts were being made to force the short interest to hasty cover, and the further action of the market indicated that that effort proved successful. Prices rose all around, in some cases violently, and they were carried further after the initial gains had been recorded. Later they yielded part of their advances, but in nearly all cases retained a substantial share of the improvement recorded in the early hours of trading. The dealings were much in excess of the previous day's total. The volume of the trading indicated a large expansion in the speculation for a rise. The part which short covering played in the day's movements was probably not dominant.

Wall Street for some time has been convinced that the country had passed into an era of expansion and speculation, and it recurs enthusiastically to this belief after every check upon those operations which have been responsible for the recent stock market record—a record of long and large advances, with less than the usual proportion of reaction. Having decided, at least to its own satisfaction, that the way for the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany had been cleared, Wall Street returned the day before yesterday to that active upbidding of stocks which had characterized the markets for some time up to the coming of last Thursday's news, which unavoidably put a damper on trading enthusiasm and caused much liquidation by the more conservative element among traders—liquidation of a voluntary sort, which was accompanied by some forced liquidation among those who had been permitted to enter the market on margins which offered too little protection against just the sort of bad news which came last week.

Of the larger centres of trade news, none has supplied more positive proof of improvement than the steel industry, the record of which week after week has shown a broadening of the favorable influences which have been making themselves felt in that important quarter. All fear in the trade that this betterment would be short-lived seems to have passed. As The Iron Age recorded yesterday, the leading steel companies are looking for a continuance of the present rate of operations throughout this year and expect it to last into next year. That adds to the hopes entertained in the steel trade, a sort of permanency which helps to give all the more effect to the larger profits which are now being realized. But even such news as this is subordinated in the makeup of current stock market sentiment to the widespread belief that after a long period of greater or less repression the stock market has again come into what traders choose to call its own. That is a viewpoint which always in the past has led to excesses of speculation and which almost to a certainty will lead to them again. It leads to those temporary excesses which several times already during the present movement have led to violent setbacks and to that final excess which leads to the collapse of the movement. Wall Street is proving itself fairly indifferent to the effects of these temporary excesses, and that final excess is thought of only as a thing which may perhaps be sure to come, but about which there is no present need of worrying. One has to bear this point of view in mind if one would explain easily the violence with which the market has turned up from recent setbacks, particularly the violence of the advance which has taken place since the day before yesterday morning.

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Rio	23.75	24.00
Spain	19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60½	$4.58⅛	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $313,142,341; balance, $14,473,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $816,839.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount, up 5c; St. Louis, par, unchanged; San Francisco, 40c premium, unchanged; Montreal, 93¾c to $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 13-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 46⅞c, down ½c.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Maintains an Optimistic Tone, but War Loan Goes Down.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market maintained a generally optimistic tone, but the absence of support caused the war loan to drop a fraction. Canadian Car and the Russian oil group improved and several transactions were recorded in Japanese and American gold bonds.

American securities closed firm under the lead of United States Steel. Stock in this section was reported scarcer owing to recent sales.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 52 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,051,010
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	93,668,355
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.03 +1.21
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¾	33	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅞	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	+⅝
38½	38⅝	16,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg	40	40	38½	38½	+1½
69½	70	3,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69	70	69	69½	+2
56	56⅞	200	Am. Agri. Chemical	57	57	57	57	+¼
64½	64¾	20,400	Am. Beet Sugar	64¼	66⅞	64	64¾	+1½
61⅞	61¾	78,400	Am. Can	61½	62½	60¼	61¾	+2½
105	106	300	Am. Can. pf	105⅞	106	105⅝	106	+⅞
68¼	68¾	12,000	Am. Car & Found	60	69¾	68¼	68⅝	+2½
150¾	152	2,200	Am. Coal Products	151	152½	149	151	+⅞
50⅜	51½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅜	51½	50⅜	50⅜	+⅜
7⅞	8	1,700	Am. Hide & Leath	7½	8	7½	8	+⅜
35⅞	36¼	800	Am. Hide & L. pf	36	36⅞	36	36¼	+1⅛
23⅞	24½	750	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	24	23¼	24	+⅝
17⅝	17⅞	6,900	Am. Linseed	17¾	18⅜	17½	17⅞	+¼
32½	35	300	Am. Linseed pf	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+½
54	54½	6,350	Am. Locomotive	54⅜	55½	54	54	+¼
96	98	200	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97	97	97	+¾
79¼	79½	4,400	Am. Sm. & Ref	79⅜	80½	79¼	79¼	+⅝
105½	106	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+1⅝
52	52½	2,100	Am. Steel Foundi	53	53	52	52⅞	+1⅞
109¼	110	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	110	111⅜	110	110	+⅛
122½	123⅜	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	122½	122⅝	122½	122½	+½
34½	35	900	Am. Woolen	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+1⅜
90½	91½	100	Am. Woolen pf	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	+⅝
8	10	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	8	8	8	8	+⅜
69¾	69⅞	21,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	70¼	71½	69⅝	69⅞	+⅛
101½	102	1,700	At., Top. & S. Fe	101¼	102¼	101½	101⅝	+½
98	99	400	At., T. & S. Fe pf	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	−⅛
78¼	78½	9,000	Baldwin Locomo	79¼	79⅝	78¼	78¼	+1
103	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	+1
81⅞	82¼	4,900	Balt. & Ohio	82	82⅞	81⅞	82¼	+1¼
70½	71	500	Balt. & Ohio pf	71	71	71	71	...
1⅛	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
283	285	900	Bethlehem Steel	280	285	280	283	+4
141	150	100	Beth. Steel pf	149½	149½	149½	149½	−½
84½	85	1,500	Brooklyn R. T.	85	85	84½	84½	...
127½	129	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas	127⅜	127⅞	127⅜	127⅞	+1¼
64	64¼	3,000	Butte & Superior	63⅝	63⅞	64	64	+1¼
17	17⅛	1,800	Cal. Pet. v. tr. cfs	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17	+1
38	39	700	Cal. P. pf. v. tr. cfs	37½	38½	37½	38½	+1½
151	151⅜	6,000	Canadian Pacific	150	152½	150	151½	+2½
43¾	43⅞	5,700	Cen. Leather Co	44¼	44½	43⅞	43⅞	+⅜
105	106	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	+⅝
45	45½	950	Ches. & Ohio	45	46	45	46	+2
10	18	300	Chicago & Alton	15	15¼	15	15	−¼
29½	30	400	Chic. Great West. pf	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+⅝
82⅜	83	300	Chi., M. & St. Paul	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	+1½
126	128	200	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126⅛	126½	126½	+1½
22½	22½	82,400	Chi., R. I. & P	22⅛	24	21⅝	22¼	+¼
45⅞	45⅞	2,600	Chino Copper	45	45⅞	45	45¼	+¼
50	86	100	Chuelt. Peab. & Co	60	60	60	60	...
41¼	41½	13,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¾	42	40¼	41¼	+1½
126	127	900	Consolidated Gas	126½	127	126	126	−¼
88	89½	4,300	Continental Can	86⅝	89¼	86	89	+3
16⅞	17	5,200	Corn Prod. Ref	17	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+¼
82¼	83	100	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	+⅜
75½	75⅝	44,900	Crucible Steel	76	78¾	74½	77½	+2¼
102	102⅝	700	Crucible Steel pf	101¼	102½	101½	102	+⅛
117	120	4,150	Cuban Am. Sugar	115½	125	115½	120½	+8
139	142	100	Delaware & Hud	140	140	140	140	...
10	11	500	Den. & Rio. G. pf	10	10½	10	10½	+1½
28¼	28⅜	4,000	Distillers Securities	28	28	28	28¼	+⅛
21⅜	21⅝	1,000	Dome Mines	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21½	+⅛
28	28⅛	25,200	Erie	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28	+1⅛
43¼	43⅜	3,700	Erie 1st pf	42¾	44⅝	42¾	43⅝	+⅝
34	35	300	Erie 2d pf	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+1¼
295	299	400	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	+5
...	...	10	do., odd lot	296	296	296	296	...
176	177	19,700	General Electric	173	178	173	176¾	+5¾
210	215	1,300	Genl. M. v. tr. ctfs	216	216¾	212	212	−1
108	110¼	1,400	Genl. M. pf. v. tr. cfs	100	110¼	100	110	+3⅜
62½	63	24,300	Goodrich, B. F.) Co	61	63⅝	60	62¼	+3½
107¾	108¼	210	Goodrich pf	108	108	108	108	...
118	118½	1,000	Great Northern pf	118	118⅞	117¾	118⅞	+¼
42⅛	42⅜	22,080	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	42½	43½	42⅛	42¼	+⅛
...	...	20	do., odd lot	42	42	42	42	...
63¼	63½	3,200	Guggenheim Expl	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63½	+1½
117¼	117½	20	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	...
102	104¾	100	Illinois Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1½
20	20¼	500	Int. Con. Cor. v. tr. cfs	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+¼
73	73½	1,300	Int. Con. Corp. pf	73	73½	72¾	73	...
34	34¼	16,900	Inspiration Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+⅝
20	20¼	1,200	Int.-Met. v. tr. cfs	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
17	19½	700	Inter. Agricultural	19⅛	19⅝	17	17	−2
38½	40	700	Inter. Agricul. pf	38⅞	38⅞	38	38½	+⅝
106	106½	1,100	Int. Harvester. N.J.	107	107	105⅞	106½	+⅛
9½	10	100	Inter. Paper	10	10	10	10	...
36	37⅜	100	Inter. Paper pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+⅜
27¼	27⅜	2,800	Kansas City South	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
160	165	100	Kresge, (S. S.) Co	160	160	160	160	...
64¼	64⅜	6,200	Lackawanna Steel	65	66	64½	64½	+1½
...	...	10	do., odd lot	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
141⅜	142⅜	1,200	Lehigh Valley	143	143½	142⅜	142⅜	+1⅝
41	45	1,600	Long Island	36	44	36	43	+7
43	44	4,400	Maxwell Motors	45½	45½	43½	43½	+⅛
90	90½	3,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	90⅝	92	90	90	−1½
36¼	36½	3,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	38	38	36⅜	36⅜	−⅛
81⅞	81⅞	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	83	84	81½	81⅞	−⅛
25⅝	26	1,700	Miami Copper	25½	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
12⅝	14½	289	Minn. & St. Louis	14	14¼	14	14¼	−¾
31	36	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	36	36	36	36	+1
...	...	31	Do. odd lot	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
7½	8¼	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8¾	8	8¼	+⅛
18½	19¼	300	Mo., K. & T. pf	17¼	19¼	17¼	19¼	+2⅛
4½	4⅝	38,100	Mo. Pacific	3½	5⅜	3½	4½	+1⅝
49⅝	51	100	Montana Power	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1
85	86	2,150	Nat. Cloak & Suit	85	87	85	85	+1½
108	110	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+2½
28½	28⅝	6,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	29½	29¾	28½	28½	+1¼
62⅜	63	400	Nat. Lead Co	62¾	63½	62¾	63	+1¼
14⅛	14¼	1,100	Nev. Con. Copper	14⅜	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅛
146½	147½	12,000	N. Y. Air Brake	150½	151	146	146½	+1½
90⅛	90½	2,900	N. Y. Central	89⅞	91	89⅝	90⅛	+⅝
63½	64	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64½	+2½
25¾	26	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & W	25¾	26⅞	25¾	26	+½
17	25	200	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	17	...
106¾	106⅞	100	Norf. & Western	107	107	107	107	+1⅛
72	72½	100	North American	72	72	72	72	+1
107	107¼	2,300	Northern Pacific	107	107½	107	107½	+⅝
4	4¼	3,110	Ontario Mining	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼	+1⅝
31	31⅝	100	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	+¾
29	32	100	Pacific T. & T	29½	29½	29½	29½	−2½
108¾	109	1,900	Pennsylvania R. R	108¾	109½	108¾	109	+¼
115	116	100	People's Gas, Chi	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¼
85¼	88	14,300	Philadelphia	85	85¾	85	85¾	+2
31¼	31½	8,500	Pittsburgh Coal	31⅜	32	31	31½	+1
97	97½	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	98¼	98½	97½	97½	+⅜
60½	60¾	6,800	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	60¼	60¼	+2⅞
159	162	100	Pullman Co	160	160	160	160	+1
39	39⅜	800	Railway Steel Spg	40	40¼	40	40	+2
22	22¼	900	Ray Con. Copper	...	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+⅜
143¼	140	24,200	Reading	148¾	150⅜	147½	148½	+1
43¾	44	15,500	Republic Iron & S	44½	44⅝	43½	44	+1½
101	102	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101	101¼	100½	101¼	+⅝
⅛	¼	100	Rock Island Co	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
¼	½	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
10¼	10½	4,600	Rumely (M.) Co	11⅛	11⅝	10½	10½	+⅝
13⅝	13⅞	1,500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	14⅞	14⅞	13½	13⅝	+⅛
5⅝	5⅞	3,100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5	6⅛	5	6⅛	+1⅛
8	10	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9	9	9	9	+2
5¾	6	640	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	6⅝	5½	6	+1¼
14¾	14⅞	500	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+1¼
153	154	200	Sears, Roe. & Co	151¼	153½	151¼	153½	+2½
54½	55	2,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	55½	56	55	55	+1
89⅜	89⅝	9,100	Southern Pacific	89¼	90⅛	89¼	89⅝	+⅛
15⅜	16	1,000	Southern Railway	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
47⅜	49	500	Southern Ry. pf	47¼	48	47¼	48	+⅜
111⅞	112	19,200	Studebaker Co	111	117⅝	110½	113¾	+7⅛
103	104½	300	Studebaker Co. pf	103½	104	103½	104	+1¼
53½	53⅝	16,200	Tennessee Copper	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜	53¾	+1
143	145	1,200	Texas Co	145½	145½	144	144	+1
130	140	100	Do, rcts., f. p	137	137	137	137	...
9⅜	10½	2,300	Texas & Pacific	9½	10¼	9½	10½	+1
51½	52	2,200	Third Avenue	51	51⅞	51	51⅞	+⅜
6⅞	7	600	Union B. & P. Co	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
130½	130¼	18,200	Union Pacific. pf	129⅜	131½	129⅜	130½	+1⅜
81½	81⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+½
19	19¼	2,900	United Rys. Inv.	19	19½	19	19	+½
35	36	1,600	Un. Rys Inv. pf	35⅜	36½	35⅜	35½	+½
21	21⅞	700	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy.	21⅜	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+½
44	46	100	U.S. C.I.P. & Fy. pf	45	45	45	45	−2
65	66	100	U. S. Express	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1⅜
74⅛	74½	11,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	75½	76⅝	74	74½	+1
96	98	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	−½
52	52½	3,900	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	52⅝	51½	52	+½
104	105½	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103½	105	103½	105	+2½
75	75½	221,600	U. S. Steel	75	76⅝	75	75	+1
111⅝	113	200	U. S. Steel pf	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111¼	+½
65⅛	65⅜	6,600	Utah Copper	65⅜	66¾	65½	65⅝	+⅜
34⅜	35¼	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35⅜	36½	34⅜	34⅜	+¼
100	101⅝	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	...
58	61	800	Va. Iron, C. & C	58	61	58	59	+2
¼	...	100	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
26	28	400	Western Maryland	26	28	25	25	...
71	71	200	Western Union Tel	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	+⅝
116¼	116¼	68,500	Westing. E. & M	115¼	116⅞	115	116	+2½
1	1	200	Wheel. & L. E	1	1	1	1	+⅛
1½	2½	300	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	1½	1¾	1½	1¾	+⅛
180	182	1,500	Willys-Overland	188	188	180	180	+5½
33	35	100	Wisc. Central	35	35	35	35	...
105½	106	200	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	106	106	105½	105½	+1

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.84	70.88	71.43	....
Industrials	85.86	82.01	82.64	....
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.36	+.12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+.99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+.22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+.05
Aug. 19	78.25	76.47	76.71	−1.21
Aug. 20	76.68	75.30	76.34	−.37
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.89	−2.05
Aug. 23	75.29	73.18	74.58	+.19
Aug. 24	76.11	74.67	75.82	+1.24
Aug. 25	77.86	76.44	77.03	+1.21

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Aug. 19	15.78	15.49	Aug. 2	74.89
Aug., 1914.	Exchange closed.		
Aug., 1913.	71.65	Aug. 13	68.83	Aug. 2	71.11
Aug., 1912.	84.65	Aug. 14	81.02	Aug. 1	83.47
Aug., 1911.	82.34	Aug. 7	78.40	Aug. 30	78.77
*Year, 1915.	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24	74.89
Year, 1914.	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913.	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912.	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911.	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$613,388	$12,879,748	$27,865,386
Int., rev., ord.	1,683,204	28,140,009	52,894,286
Corr. & int. tax	27,739	1,422,109	9,807,274
Miscellaneous	128,791	2,848,808	7,513,484
Total	$2,453,120	$39,790,665	$97,080,381
Expenditures	3,027,800	51,765,506	125,086,972
Deficit	$574,190	11,974,837	27,956,591

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Bernstorff Market.

If the friends of Germany in the neighborhood of the Hotel Ritz-Carlton had advance information of the note on the sinking of the Arabic which Count von Bernstorff made public, they had a golden opportunity to make an easy profit in stocks. The big rise scored on Tuesday afternoon was more than duplicated yesterday, when most of the issues which had been depressed by the war clouds made a violent advance at the opening. Whatever the German Government's protestations omitted eager traders supplied, and at 3 o'clock yesterday the man who still thought this country's relations with Germany might lead to a break in diplomatic relations found himself in a small minority. An entirely fresh crop of tips was in circulation, and many persons bought on the promise of some of the leaders that when the bull market was resumed the "roof would be taken off." It is rare that traders have had such an opportunity for overnight profits. A man who bought 100 shares of Studebaker at the last price on Tuesday saw an addition of $800 at the opening yesterday.

***

Foreign Exchange and Business.

The bankers who are handling negotiations for the British

Ordnance Stocks

We Will Buy

100 American & British Mfg.
25 Aetna Explosives.
100 Carbon Steel Com.
25 Canadian Explosives.
10 Colts Arms.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Midvale Steel Com.
5 Remington Arms.
5 Winchester Arms.
100 Wright Aeroplane.

We Will Sell

25 Atlas Powder.
100 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
100 Driggs Seabury.
23 Du Pont Powder.
100 Hopkins Allen Arms.
100 Lake Torpedo Boat.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond.
20 Savage Arms.
100 Submarine Boat.
50 Western Cartridge Co.

Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We call attention to
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Common Stock
now quoted $38-$39 per share, (par $100). This corporation is the largest manufacturer of motorcycles in the world, producing the famous "INDIAN" motorcycle and delivery car. Plants covering 19 acres now operating at capacity on domestic business and contracts with Allied nations. Net earnings for fiscal year ending August 31st will exceed 25% on present selling price of common. We believe higher prices will soon prevail.
Special Descriptive Circular on Request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phones 6951-6 Broad. New York

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 American Chicle Com. Stock
50 American Graphophone Com. Stk.
100 Computing-Tabulat'g-Rec'd'g Stk.
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 Hanover Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
100 Cumberland Corp. C. & P. Stock
20 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Franklin Insurance Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Remington Type. (all classes) Stk.
50 Ward Baking Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Central Petroleum
International Petroleum
General Baking Preferred

New Orleans, Mob. & Chi. 5s
Toledo, St. L. & West. 4s
Chi. & East. Ill. 6s, 1916

Receivers' Certificates
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6% BONDS & STOCK
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
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50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1030 Broad.

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CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Moderately Active and Prices Sharply Higher in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 264,666 shares of stocks and $82,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 83,380, oils, 2,026; railroads, 700, and mining, 177,660. The range of price of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Zinc.....	52⅜	53	52	52½
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. Ord.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,000	‡Can. Car & F. 1st	112	108	109	
1,300	‡C. C. & F. pf.	119	118	119	
1,800	‡Canada Steel.	30	34½	30	33
3,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9¼	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞
200	‡Cent. Fdry.	10	11	10	11
4,500	‡Cramp Shipb.	87	89	88	89
1,350	Driggs-S., w. i.	93	96½	92	95½
250	Elec. Boat.	459	468	450	465
70	Elec. Boat pf.	480	465	490	465
22,000	‡Elec. B., h., w. i.	46¼	47⅛	45⅞	46⅝
150	Emer. Photo...	13¼	14	13⅝	14
225	‡Hall Signal...	20	18	19	19½
3,020	‡Hendee Mfg.	34½	39½	34½	38
4,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	4	4⅛	3¾	3¾
5,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9⅛	10¾	9⅝	9⅞
200	‡Int. Motors...	26	26	24½	25
175	‡Int. Mot. pf.	53	55	51	51
150	‡Int. Nickel...	174	177	174	176
810	Kath. Br. pf..	3½	3½	3½	3½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.	180	180	180	180
415	‡Lake T. Boat.	15	15	12¾	13
5,000	Mar. of Am...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,600	‡†N. Zinc & L.	36	38	36	37
70	‡N. S. C. of C.	50	50	50	50
20	N. Y. Trans...	17	17	17	17
40	‡Pyrene M. Co.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
400	Cor. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6	6
100	Rumely	26	26	26	26
950	‡St. Motors ...	10¼	11¼	10¼	11
650	St. Jos. Lead.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
4,500	Tri. Film, ctfs.	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
1,300	Un. C. S., new	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	‡U.C.S.C. of A.	101½	101½	101¼	101½
12,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅝	2	2	2⅛
2,000	U.S. L. & H. C.	3¼	3¼	2⅝	2⅝
25	U.S.L.&H.C.pf.	5	5	5	5
1,500	‡World Film..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8	Atlantic Ref'g.	580	575	580	+ 5
80	Buckeye P. L.	103	101½	102	+ 1
105	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	170	168	169	+ 2
192	Illinois P. L.	149	146	148	+ 3
5	Indiana P. L.	99	99	99	+ 1
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
15	Ohio Oil.	154	153	154	+ 2
185	Pierce Oil.	13	12½	12½	..
185	Prairie O. & G.	389	390	386	+14
180	Prairie P. L.	180	175	178	+ 6
11	So. Penn. Oil.	339	335	339	+ 9
180	St. O of Cal.	304	300½	304	+ 4
80	St. O. of Ind.	445	441	443	+ 3
120	St. O. of N. J.	451	440	448	+11
20	St. O. of N. Y.	190	189	190	+ 2
180	Un. Tank Line.	87	85	86	+ 1
25	Vacuum Oil.	218	216	218	+ 4
10	Washington Oil	35	35	35	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Wab. w. i.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	‡Wab. pf. (b)	22¼	22¼	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	††Alaska Juneau	12	12⅜	12	12⅛
1,000	††Albion Min..	32	32	32	32
15,000	‡Alta-C. M. Co	40	50	28	48
8,500	††Am. Comm...	11½	13	11½	12½
2,800	††Arizona Dup.	40	40	40	40
5,500	††Atlanta	20	29	28	28
10,000	††Big Cotton..	6	6	5	5½
900	Big L. Dev. Co.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,300	Braden Copper.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
2,500	††Bunker	42	42	41	41
550	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
600	‡Caledonia	86	86	86	86
2,300	‡Cashboy	3½	3¾	3	3
600	‡Chile Copper..	18½	18½	18½	18½
800	Con. Ar. Sm..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	††E. Caledonia	24	24	24	24
25,000	††Emma Cop...	42	50	32	48
200	††Florence	45	45	45	45
100	††Genesee Cop..	38	38	38	38
100	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700	††Goldfield M..	20	20	19	19
10	Greene-Can. ..	38½	38½	38½	38½
1,000	‡Hecla Mining.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Howe Sound...	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
1,300	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17,000	Ken. Copper.	46¼	47⅛	45⅞	46⅝
100	Kerr Lake....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,100	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
100	‡La Rose Cons.	½	½	½	½
700	††Lone Star....	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛
300	Magma Cop...	13½	13½	13½	13½
4,200	McIntyre	49	51	49	50½
500	‡McKin.-Dar..	24	24	23	23
19,000	††Mother Lode.	26	27	25½	26⅛
700	N. Utah B....	2½	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
1,900	Nip. Mines....	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
3,000	‡Oro	6½	6½	6½	6½
14,200	††Rex Con. M.	53	53	53	53
1,000	‡Silver Pick...	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16,000	††Success Min.	87	95	86	93
3,600	‡Sup. Min. Co.	23	24	23	23½
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
700	Tuolumne	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡W. E. Con...	58	58	58	58
600	‡W. K. C. pf..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$60,000	‡I.M.M. nw 5s	74	76	74	76
22,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	145	146	145	146

†Bells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Kelly S. T. new, 1st pf	86	87	86	87
Mutual Prof. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf..	10	14	10	14
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2⅝	3
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅝	4	3⅝	4

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (a).....	40	42	40	42

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	36	40	37	40
Con. Nev.-Utah	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Diamond Black Butte	2	3	2	3
Kerr Lake	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Majestic Mines	40	60	40	50
Nevada Hills	17	19	17	19
Tonopah Mining	5¼	5¼	5⅛	⅝

BONDS.

Calavéras 6s	190	210	..	..
Pierce Oil 6s.....	77	79	77	79

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	130	140	127	134
Aetna Explosives pf..	79	84	79	85
Am. & British Mfg...	11	15	12	16
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	40	50	28	38
Atlas Powder	218	225	218	225
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	98	95	100
Bliss (E. W.)	340	360	340	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	130	140	134	142
Canadian Explosives..	325	375	325	375
Can. Explosives pf..	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	22	26	22	26
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	48	52	46	52
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	23	27	23	27
Colts Arms	575	595	560	570
Driggs-Seabury	91	..	88	92
Du Pont Powder....	675	690	675	695
Du Pont Powder pf..	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder	355	370	355	375
Hercules Powder pf..	111	115	111	113
Hopkins-Allen	50	75	50	60
Hopkins-Allen pf.....	95	110	90	100
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	115	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	97	104	97	102
Savage Arms	300	325	300	340
Winchester R. Arms.	2,200	2,400	2,100	2,500

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.00	34.50	33.50	34.00
Lead	4.55	4.63	..	4.50
Spelter	*13.50	..	*12.50	..
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	..	$91.00	..
Aluminum	33.00	34.00	33.00	34.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdy.	15.50	16.50	15.50	16.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16⅝@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.		Tuesday. £ s. d.	
Copper, spot	68	5 0	65	7 6
Copper, futures	60	10 0	60	10 0
Tin, spot	153	5 0	150	15 0
Tin, futures	154	10 0	151	10 0
Spelter	62	10 0	61	0 0
Lead	22	1 3	21	13 0

Regular weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £100; second hands, £115.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company is now in a position to make deliveries of definitive New York Central convertible debenture 6 per cent. gold bonds in exchange for fully paid subscription receipts.

The Southern Railway announces that its new electric plant to handle coal for export shipment at Charleston will be ready for operation on Sept. 1. The terminal will have a capacity for unloading forty cars, or 2,000 tons an hour.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., on its common stock, and an extra dividend of 1¼ per cent., both payable Sept. 10 to stockholders of record Aug. 31.

The $12,935,000 two-year 5 per cent. collateral gold notes of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, recently taken by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and including the First National Bank and the National City Bank, are offered to the public at 99 and interest, to yield about 5½ per cent. The proceeds will be used to retire $10,000,000 of the railroad company's notes due Sept. 1, and will also provide for the company's capital requirements for the next two years. Holders of the old notes can exchange them for the new.

DELUGE OF STEEL ORDERS.

Demand for War Supplies Continues on Enormous Scale.

Large steel orders from abroad are pouring into this country, and there are queries for additional large amounts of steel, principally the raw product.

The Iron Trade Review will say today:

Continued advance in pig iron prices under an active market and a heavy demand for finished steel product, which is forcing the mills further back in their deliveries, are the features of the iron and steel situation. There remains a very large inquiry for steel rounds for shell manufacture. France, in addition to several good-sized tonnages closed this week, including one for 15,000 tons, is asking prices on 300,000 tons of rounds, to be delivered 50,000 tons monthly over the first half of 1916. Russia has bought 5,000 tons of rails additional and still is negotiating. All evidence continues to point to a shortage of crude steel in the industry, especially open hearth.

A feature of the machinery market is the extremely large demand for cranes, especially in Eastern territory, which are required for the equipment of extensions to numerous manufacturing plants recently carried out.

Concerning the report that the United States Steel Corporation has been forced to buy pig iron in the open market, The Iron Age says:

That the Steel Corporation would buy pig iron has been persistently reported, but it is stated on the highest authority that it will not. It has seven Northern furnaces of modern calibre that can yet be put in, and the furnaces now active, 90 per cent. of the total capacity, are making larger outputs than ever. A Pittsburgh steel company has just bought 25,000 tons of basic iron for this year.

Rails cannot now be had for early delivery. In the past week 30,000 tons were placed, of which 15,000 tons, which goes to Alabama, cannot be delivered before October. At Chicago a Western road has bought 11,000 tons of tie plates, and the price there has advanced from $27 to $28.

According to The Daily Iron Trade, a shipment of thirty-four cars of pig iron will move to the seaboard next Thursday to fill urgent orders from Italy. France, according to the same authority, is inquiring directly for 160,000 tons of shrapnel bars.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅜	17	16¼	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	585	590	580	585
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line....	101	103	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	740	720	730
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	235	240	235	240
Crescent Pipe Line....	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L..	49	52	49	52
Eureka Pipe Line....	245	250	247	250
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	140	138	140
Galena Signal Oil....	168	170	168	170
Illinois Pipe Line....	147	149	146	148
Indiana Pipe Line....	98	101	98	101
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	9⅜	10	9¼	9⅝
National Transit	33	34½	33½	35
New York Transit....	228	235	230	233
Northern Pipe Line..	99	101	96	100
Ohio Oil	153	154	152	153
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	13	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	77	81	77	81
Prairie Oil & Gas....	395	397	382	385
Prairie Pipe Line....	176	178	174	175
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line..	210	215	211	215
South Penn Oil.....	334	338	333	336
So. W. Penn.....	128	133	130	135
Stand. Oil of Cal....	302	305	300	303
Stand. Oil of Ind....	442	447	440	443
Stand. Oil of Kan....	380	390	380	390
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	275	280	275	280
Stand. Oil of Neb....	330	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of N. J....	446	448	447	449
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	187	189	186	188
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	450	460	450	460
Swan & Finch	122	127	122	130
Union Tank	82	86	84	85
Vacuum Oil	215	217	213	217
Washington Oil	35	37	34	37

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915.....	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
6s	Sep., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sep., 1917.....	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1963.....	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	101⅝	102	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	May, 1917.....	100½	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1964.....	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962.....	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅝
4½s	Sep., 1960.....	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅝
4½s	March, 1930-60..	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98
4s	May, 1959.....	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958.....	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4s	May, 1957.....	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1956.....	93⅞	94⅛	93¾	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1955.....	93⅞	94⅜	93¾	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917.....	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1919.....	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1955.....	84⅝	..	84⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
3½s	May, 1954.....	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Cosden	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
150	Wayl'd O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Central Ry. ex. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Cons. Gas 5s..	104	104	104	104
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Mt. View Cot. Duck 5s.....	43	43	43	43
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.....	80⅝	80⅝	80¼	80⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Boot Fish.....	40	40	40	40
170	Chi. Pneu. Tool	77	78	77	78
15	Com. Edison...	135	136	135	136
90	Dia. Match....	96	96½	96	96½
10	Goodrich	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
20	Hart S. & M. pf.	205	205	205	205
100	Harvest. N. J..	107	107	107	107
50	Mont. Ward pf.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
90	People's Gas...	116	116⅛	116	116
45	Public Service..	85	85	85	85
15	Pub. Serv. pf..	94	94	94	94
10	Quaker Oats...	105	105	105	105
225	Sears Roebuck.	153	153½	153	153
22	Sears Roe. pf..	124¼	124½	124¼	124½
170	Sears, Warner..	65	65¼	65	65¼
953	Swift & Co....	114⅞	116¼	114⅞	116
255	Union Carbide.	160¼	163	160¼	163

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95
12,000	Chi. City Ry.	5s 97⅜	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Dia. Match 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Met. Gold 5s..	92	92	92	92
5,000	Swift 5s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Allis-Chalmers.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
100	American Can.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Am. Gas, N. J.	104	104	104	104
25	American Rys.	24½	24½	24½	24½
500	Balt. & Ohio...	82½	82½	82½	82½
650	Baldwin Loco..	79¾	79¾	78½	78½
470	Brill	44⅝	46¼	44⅝	46¼
1,414	Cambria Steel..	54¾	54¾	54½	54½
150	C. R. I. & P..	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
1,125	Elec. Stor. Bat.	62½	62¾	62	62
420	Erie	27⅞	28¾	27½	28½
970	Lake Superior..	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
17	Lehigh Nav...	73½	73½	73¼	73¼
16	Lehigh Valley.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
40	Missouri Pac..	5	5⅛	5	5
100	Nevada Con....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
539	Penn. R. R....	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
478	Phila. Co.....	42½	43½	42⅝	43½
265	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	41¼	41¼	41	41¼
313	Phila. Electric.	24	24½	23⅝	24
283	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,310	Reading	74½	75	74½	74½
334	Tono. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Utah Copper...	66	66	66	66
21	Un. Traction..	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
128	Un. Gas Imp...	84½	85	84¼	84½
20,055	U. S. Steel....	75½	76⅜	75	75¾
3,225	Wm. Cramp & Sons	86¼	89	85½	87

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
100	Am. G. & E. 5s	87	87	87	87
4,000	Baldwin L. 5s.	102	102½	102	102½
5,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
$3,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	67	69	67	68¼
4,000	Welsbach 5s...	92½	92½	92½	92½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Window Glass pf.....	99	99	99	99
295	Am. Window Glass. Mach.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
33	Am. Window Glass M. pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼
490	Col. G. & E..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Crucible Steel.	76	76	76	76
105	Cruc. Steel pf.	102	102	102	102
64	Indpt. Brew...	2	3	2½	2⅝
10	Indpt. Brew. pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
25	Mfrs. L. & H.	40½	40½	40½	40½
115	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
88	Ohio F. Supply	39½	39½	39½	39½
10	Okla. Nat. Gas	66	66	66	66
10	People's G. & P.	30½	30½	30½	30½
95	Pitts. Brew....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
750	Pitts. Coal....	31⅝	32½	31½	31¼
1,730	Pure Oil.....	17	17	17	17
6,000	San Toy.....	15	15	14	14
40	Union N. Gas.	131	131	131	131
280	U. S. Steel....	76	76¼	75	75
340	Westh. A. B.	137½	141	137½	142
826	Westh. Electric	58	58⅝	58	58⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G. & E. 5s.	74	74	74	74
5,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	95½	95¾	95½	95⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1916

NAME MEN TO FIGHT MERCANTILE MARINE

Minority in International Company Selects Committee to Oppose Reorganization.

POINTS TO BIG WAR PROFITS

Insists That Earnings Are So Large as to Make an Assessment on the Stock Unnecessary.

Minority shareholders of the International Mercantile Marine, representing about 100,000 shares of the preferred and common stock, met in the law offices of Loucks & Alexander at 120 Broadway yesterday and elected a committee to further the proposed plan for blocking the reorganization of the company. Ex-Congressman Henry S. De Forest of Schenectady, N. Y., and P. M. Whelan, representing John Muir & Co. of 61 Broadway, constitute the committee.

This committee, it was announced, will consider the advisability of forming a coalition with the other stockholders' committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is Chairman.

No formal action was taken with reference to the projected suit for $10,000,000 against the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine. This suit was not indorsed by the minority stockholders, though several at the meeting spoke in support of such action. One of the attorneys at the meeting stated that there were indications that the suit would not be pressed. There certainly would be no cause for action, he intimated, if the reorganization plan were changed to meet the approval of the minority stockholders.

The announced plan of the minority stockholders to intervene in the foreclosure suits pending in the courts also went unsupported at the meeting by any vote. It was stated, however, that this question was still under consideration, and that it was merely being delayed for a few days.

The De Forest Committee was empowered to employ an accountant to go over the books of the company. War conditions have increased earnings, and it is the contention of the De Forest faction that the receivership, because of the better earnings, should have been avoided.

About twenty stockholders were present at the meeting. William D. Loucks, one of the attorneys, urged changes in the reorganization plan put forward by the Bondholders' Committee. The assessment of $2.50 a share was unwarranted, he said, and the provision giving the preferred stock a right to share equally with the common after 6 per cent. had been paid on the latter should be eliminated, he argued. He insisted that the stockholders were being forced into the existing reorganization plan to surrender a valuable equity.

Others who spoke in support of Mr. Loucks's contentions were A. Hicks Lawrence of 10 Wall Street, Mr. Whelan and Mr. De Forest. The speakers all emphasized the point that the war had brought about conditions which had greatly changed the International Mercantile Marine's earning power. The company was now, they said, able to meet all requirements. The plan should be changed to meet the new conditions, they argued.

"No company has had its position more benefited through the war than the International Mercantile Marine," said Mr. De Forest. "The company is in a position to pay every dollar of indebtedness. I understand on good authority that the value of the ships, due to the increased demand for tonnage, is enough to pay all obligations for the bonds, the face value of the preferred stock, and a large payment on the outstanding common stock."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	324	328
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L	49	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77	80
Consumers' Power Co. 5s	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	102
Empire District Electric 5s	72	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great West. P. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	32	37
Northern States Power	28	29¼
Northern States Power pf	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44½	45¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	94½	95
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	46
Southern California Edison	73	75
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	22	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	4½	6
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	23	24½
United Light & Rys	36	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.55
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.37
Caledonia	.53	Overman	.12
Challenge Con.	.09	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.07
Confidence	.19	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.48
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.17
Julia	.02	Silver Bars	.46⅝

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.81	Comb. Fraction	.09
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field Black B.	.01
Mispah Exten.	.19	G'field Con. M.	1.25
Montana	.25	G'field Merger	.19
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten.	1.42½
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten.	2.30	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.82	Vernal	.02
Victor	.26	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.56	Rochester Mines	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.27	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.40	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¾	10⅛	Isabella	14	14¼
Elkton	24	25	Jackpot	6¾	7⅛
El Paso	76	95	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	3¾	4¼	Portland	145	148
Golden Cy.	176½	177	Vindicator	150½	160
Gold Dol.		4	Rav. B. H.	2¾	4
Gold Sov.		4			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

800 shares Mines Company of America, (old stock,) $1 each, 20 cents per share.

50 shares Standard Coupler Company, common, $100 each, 17.

5,500 shares Cobalt Central Mines Company, $1 each; 10 shares Home Theatre Company, $100 each; 50 shares Nevada-Utah Mines and Smelters Corporation, $10 each, $3 lot.

20 shares City of New York Insurance Company, $100 each, 119½.

20 shares Huguenot Trust Company, New Rochelle, $100 each, 87.

424,780 shares Ely-Giroux Copper Company of Nevada, subject to existing pool agreements, if any, $500 lot.

26 shares Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

25 shares Tidewater Oil Company, $100 each, 180½.

$140 United States 3 per cent. bonds, issue of 1898, due Aug. 1, 1918, November, 1898, and subsequent coupons attached, one of $100, two of $20 each, $219 lot.

15 shares Havana Tobacco Company, common, $100 each, 3¼.

25 shares Havana Tobacco Company, preferred, $100 each, 5¼.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

More frost news from the Northwest led to early buying and a sharp advance in wheat yesterday, prices at one time being ¾@1⅛c net higher, but a Chicago rumor at noon to the effect that the Dardanelles had been forced precipitated a violent setback to new low levels, from which the market rallied a cent in the late afternoon, closing ⅛c lower to ⅛c net higher. Cash wheat here was irregular, being quoted as follows: No. 2 red, $1.18, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt, all rail; No. 2 hard, $1.14¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive, lake and rail; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 99c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.08½	1.08⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.00¼	99⅞	99½	99⅝	1.08¼
December	98⅜	96½	97⅛	97½	1.13⅛
May	1.02½	1.00½	1.01⅛	1.01⅝	1.19⅝

CORN.

The early market showed considerable strength, and was up ⅝c per bushel on cool weather over the belt and good commission house buying. Later the market eased off with wheat, and at the close was ½c lower to ⅛c net higher. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted at 88¾c, prompt shipment. It was said that Argentine corn had sold in parcel lots at 74@76c, according to the time of shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	73⅞	82
December	64	63¼	63⅝	63⅝	72¼
May	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅝	74⅛

OATS.

Although receipts continue large, the cash position was firm, and with the Price Current showing a probability of only a moderate proportion of the crop grading better than No. 3, the market was firm, early, although subsequently affected by reactions elsewhere, the close being unchanged to ⅛c net higher. The cash market here was quiet; No. 3 white, new, 50c; No. 4 white, new, 48c, both nominal; clipped white, old, 58@60c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37¼	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	48½
December	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	50⅛
May	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39¼	53⅛

PROVISIONS.

There was a fairly active speculative trade in the provision market yesterday, and the early trend of prices was higher, substantial advances being reported up to the last hour, when weakness developed in pork, and the whole market eased off slightly in sympathy. Chicago received 20,000 hogs, and expected 18,000 on Thursday. Receipts at Kansas City were 8,500 and at Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.07	8.02	8.07	8.00	10.10
October	8.20	8.12	8.20	8.10	10.25
Ribs—					
September	8.55	8.47	8.47	8.50	12.60
October	8.67	8.60	8.60	8.62	12.17
Pork—					
September	13.70	13.60	13.65	13.35	21.45
October	13.85	13.75	13.78	13.67	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade in cottonseed oil was unusually active, and the market was generally strong all day on commission house buying for Southern account and light offerings of crude. The market closed at top and 8 to 10 points net higher, with sales of 22,100 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.50@6.00	5.45
August	..	..	5.54@6.00	5.45
September	5.58	5.50	5.58@5.62	5.50
October	5.59	5.46	5.59@5.61	5.44
November	5.53	5.49	5.63@5.68	5.45
December	5.60	5.50	5.60@5.70	5.50
January	5.80	5.68	5.79@5.80	5.62
February	5.89	5.88	5.90@5.92	5.74
March	5.99	5.88	5.95@5.96	5.83

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of near-month liquidation in the coffee market yesterday, and the bulk of the business again seemed to be in the direction of an adjustment of earlier maturing contracts, but reports of progress with Brazilian valorization plans, and the more favorable view of international politics was reflected in some scattering demand for the late deliveries, with the undertone generally steady. The close was net 1 point lower to 5 points higher with sales of 38,000 bags including exchanges.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.16@6.17	6.17
September	6.15	6.14	6.16@6.17	6.17
October	..	..	6.22@6.23	6.23
November	..	..	6.28@6.29	6.28
December	6.35	6.32	6.35@6.37	6.34
January	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.38
February	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.43
March	6.48	6.48	6.50@6.52	6.47
April	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.51
May	6.58	6.56	6.60@6.62	6.56
June	..	..	6.65@6.66	6.60
July	6.65	6.65	6.69@6.70	6.64

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and unchanged to 4 points lower, with first sales 700 tons. Trading during the day was not active, and there was no fresh news in the spot situation which would stimulate trading either way. The market closed quiet, 3 points higher to 4 points lower, with sales for the day 7,350 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.57@3.58	3.61
September	3.59	3.55	3.57@3.58	3.61
October	3.57	3.52	3.54@3.58	3.58
November	3.43	3.43	3.43@3.45	3.46
December	3.25	3.21	3.22@3.24	3.22
January	3.03	3.00	3.01@3.03	3.01
February	3.02	3.02	3.01@3.03	3.01
March	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.04
April	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.04
May	3.13	3.10	3.10@3.13	3.09
June	..	..	3.12@3.14	3.12
July	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,361 packages. Market steady for the better grades of fresh creamery, with only moderate trading. Medium to prime qualities in full supply, rather urgently offered and tone easy. Renovated doing a little better. Ladles steadier. Packing stock slightly firmer under light receipts. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 29c; higher scoring, 29½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 25½c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 19½@20c; current make, fine, 19½c; No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,279 cases. Arrivals continue light, interior advices are strong, and the market shows a generally firm tone. The demand is partly supplied with storage eggs, but the call for fresh gathered stock is sufficient to effect a reasonably good clearance. Strictly fancy qualities are scarce and firm, and there is continued strength in good value cheap eggs, including dirties and checks, which show further improvement. Medium grades are not active, but are held firmly in sympathy with the strength of Western advices. Nearby white eggs in light supply, but the trade is quiet and selective, and there is some accumulation, chiefly of grades below fancy. Values are sustained, but outside quotation is extreme. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17@17½c; culls and inferior, 12@16½c; refrigerator, firsts, 21@24c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds or poorer, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 29@33c; Western gathered whites, 24@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@26c; nearby refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in cen. Fri. fair; gentle to mod. n. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds, mostly e. over s.

Ala.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Thurs., probably thunder showers. Fri. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to mod. s. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; mod. s. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers in extreme w. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Fair Thurs.; thunder showers at night or Fri.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers. Fri. cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair and cool Thurs., and probably Fri.; mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Thurs. and Fri.; mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably showers at night or on Fri.; warmer in s. Thurs.

Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers Fri., and in w. Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs.; cooler in s. and cen. Fri., unsettled, possibly showers.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., except possibly showers in s. Fri., fair in n.; probably unsettled; warmer in n.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., and warmer.

S. Dak.—Showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy and warmer.

Neb., Kan.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.

COTTON IS HEAVY AFTER ADVANCING

Short Covering Early in the Session, but Faith in the McAdoo Plan Weakens.

DAY'S LOSS 2 TO 3 POINTS

Selling Is Promoted by Report of Excellent Growing Weather in Spite of Storm Damage.

Considering the amount and character of bullish news in circulation yesterday the cotton market showed a disappointingly heavy tone. The opening reflected considerable covering of shorts, and prices worked up 7 to 9 points over Tuesday's closing. Around 9.40 for October and 9.80 for January, however, offerings were rather liberal, and in spite of the bullish sentiment created by the announcement of the McAdoo plan, together with the favorable construction placed on Germany's indicated attitude, the market sagged slowly and closed barely steady around the lowest prices of the session. The net change represented a loss of 2 to 3 points.

The trade is not yet ready to concede that the operation proposed by Secretary McAdoo to deposit $30,000,000 in Southern banks with a view to loaning this sum to cotton growers will prove of any permanent financial benefit. A less bearish sentiment has resulted, it must be admitted, and while many operators were puzzled by the heaviness of yesterday's market they do not look for an extensive decline.

The weekly weather report was a factor in promoting selling. Although some stress was laid on storm damage in Texas, and the statement was made that cotton was blown from the open bolls and destroyed, the trade is disposed to take a favorable view of the recent rains, provided frost does not come too early. The summary of the weather report stated that over the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt the weather had been distinctly favorable. Timely rains had relieved any need for moisture, and warm weather favored growth and ripening. Picking is said to be now in progress over the southern districts, and bolls are opening in the extreme northern portions.

Another factor that contributed to selling was a distinctly favorable message from F. M. Cordill, the traveling crop expert, he stated that the outlook in Oklahoma was excellent, although the crop in some places was late.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 12 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.30 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	..	..	..	9.03@9.07
Oct.	9.39	9.28	9.28@9.29	9.32@9.33
Dec.	9.68	9.56	9.57@9.58	9.59@9.60
Jan.	9.80	9.70	9.70@9.71	9.72@9.73
Mar.	10.03	9.92	9.92@9.93	9.95@9.96
May	10.22	10.17	10.15@10.17	10.17@10.19
July	10.42	10.42	10.35 Bid	10.37@10.39

Total port receipts, 2,729 bales; last week, 3,973 bales; last year, 2,231 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	538	1,928	64
Galveston	..	..	1,248
Mobile	..	1,422	907
Charleston	109	235	202
Savannah	1,380	49	1
Wilmington	60	339	..
Norfolk	642	..	..

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	225	115	153
Memphis	69	145	32
St. Louis	70	797	..
Houston	1,215	..	1,962

Exports, 591 bales. Total thus far this season, 130,031. Total last season, 9,325.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
100	Galveston	9.00	103,385	38,177
4,825	New Orleans	8.87	117,574	32,247
25	Mobile	8.69	11,977	1,928
2,129	Savannah	8½	58,879	10,241
—	Charleston	..	42,801	1,157
—	Wilmington	..	27,841	7,753
585	Norfolk	8.75	40,365	14,800
—	Augusta	8.50	63,643	9,038
850	Memphis	8.88	64,487	14,733
—	St. Louis	8¾	12,160	14,178
1,212	Houston	9.00	56,818	31,199

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance, at 5.49. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Market closed steady.

GROCER'S BOOK IN COURT.

Bureau of Weights and Measures Charges False Entries.

Harry Getz, a grocer at 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, was held in $100 bail on a charge of attempting larceny by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Mrs. Eva Levy of 423 West Thirty-first Street some time ago suspected that the charges made in her account book by Getz were being raised, and she went to the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and Inspector S. H. Galston was assigned to the case.

Galston accompanied Mrs. Levy to the grocery every day for two weeks. He made a record of her purchases. On Aug. 4 there was an entry of 4 cents for barley, and on Aug. 12 it was said a figure 5 had been placed before the 4, making it 54 cents. On another date 5 cents was raised to 35 cents, it was charged.

This is said to be the first case of its kind taken to court by the bureau.

JEWELERS ENJOY CLAMBAKE.

Fifteen Hundred Delegates Have Outing at Pleasure Bay.

Fifteen hundred delegates to the tenth annual convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association and their friends had a day's outing at Pleasure Bay yesterday. The party traveled on the steamers Sandy Hook and Monmouth. As they neared the Battery the fireboats James Duane and Thomas Willett steamed by, throwing streams of water over the excursion craft, and the jewelers cheered. Deputy Chief Worth in the fire launch Velox escorted the excursionists as far as Governors Island.

The jewelers reached Pleasure Bay at 11:30 o'clock and enjoyed a clambake with "trimmings." Afterward the delegates watched an elaborate entertainment by professionals, concluding with a performance by George Kunkah, 72 years old, a jeweler of Spencer, Iowa, a member of the association, "the champion buck and wing dancer of the Middle West." The delegates reached New York shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

The convention will reconvene at Grand Central Palace at 9 o'clock this morning.

BURR WILL FILED.

Stock Exchange Broker's Estate Goes to Widow and Son.

Melancthon Burr, Jr., of the New York Stock Exchange, at the time of his death in Holderness, N. H., left an estate of personal and real property "in excess of $20,000," according to the will, filed for probate yesterday.

Mrs. Julia D. Burr, the widow, who lives in an apartment at the Apthorp, receives all household effects, all her husband's books, an annuity of $3,000 for life, and the income for life from one-half of the residuary estate.

Van Rensselaer Burr, a son, receives all his father's personal effects and jewelry, $15,000 in cash, the membership in the Stock Exchange, all interest and good will of the father in the brokerage house of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., and the income for life from the remaining one-half of the residue. He also receives his mother's residuary interest upon her death.

The Union Trust Company is named an executor.

FIND $801,093 GRAFT IN MANITOBA CAPITAL

Royal Commissioners Report 100 Per Cent. Overpayments to Contractors on Parliament Buildings.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25.—Charges that enormous overpayments were made to the contractors who erected the new Parliament buildings of the Province of Manitoba; that these overpayments, in part at least, were designed to provide a campaign fund for the recent Robbin Provincial Government, and that some members of that Government were cognizant of what was going on, were sustained today in the report of the Royal Commission which inquired into the charges. Chief Justice Mathers, Justice MacDonald, and Sir Hugh John MacDonald, city Police Magistrate.

Thomas Kelly & Sons are the contractors named in the report as having received the overpayments.

The Commissioners state that they were much hampered by absence of material witnesses and reluctance of others to testify, these including four ex-Cabinet Ministers, Premier Roblin and Messrs. Howden, Coldwell, and Armstrong. "Sir Redmond Roblin," they say, "made common cause with the contractors to resist discovery and took an active part in securing for the contractors able counsel for that purpose."

Howden "made many false statements" in his evidence, says the report. The Commissioners were further handicapped by the destruction and mutilation of records, the refusal of contractors to produce their books, and their withdrawal to a foreign country to prevent their being compelled to do so.

The Commissioners find it fully established that Dr. Simpson (the Conservative organizer) was the financial agent charged with raising an election fund out of the Parliament building extras. Before the amount of each extra to be paid to the contractor was settled he dictated the amount to be included for the election fund, and such amounts were paid him by the contractor when received from the Government, the Commissioners find. From April 21 to July 9, 1914, just before the elections of the latter month, says the report, payments were made to the contractors totaling $882,208, upward of $600,000 of this being fraudulent overpayments by the Government to the contractor. The total amount paid the contractors was $1,664,242.

On behalf of the commission Engineer Woodman estimates total value of work done by the contractors at $812,536 and value of material on the ground at $50,613, or total value of $863,149, which makes excess payments of $801,093, without including 15 per cent. which it was found should have been held back, or $121,870 more.

Dealing with the letting of the original contract, the Commissioners conclude that when Thomas Kelly went to bid on the Government buildings on July 9 1913, the date advertised for close of bids, he had a tender for $2,200,000 with him; that he there had an interview with Premier Roblin, who told him the Peter Lyall Construction Company had bid $2,863,000; that Premier Roblin extended the time one day so Kelly could make new tender.

The Commissioners also find it proved that the practice of making excessive payments to obtain a campaign fund was continued in the steel contracts.

INJUNCTION AGAINST CITY.

Must Not Interfere with Unlicensed Cars of Haverty's Taxicabs.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn yesterday the city was enjoined from interfering with the operation of taxicabs and motor vehicles controlled by Haverty's Taxicabs, Inc. The company operates taxicabs without meters upon call from private garages, and holds that their cars do not have to be licensed under the public hack ordinance as in the case of motor vehicles soliciting patronage on the street.

In seeking redress in the courts the taxicab company complained that several of its chauffeurs had been arrested and fined by the city Magistrates for violating the public hack ordinance. This gives rise to a dispute over the amended public hack ordinance approved by the Board of Aldermen on June 2. Justice Callaghan in his decision referred to the fact that at the time of the enactment of this amendment, a part of the ordinance was repealed "which specifically excepted from the operation of the ordinance motor vehicles which were operated from private garages, even though such motor vehicles had a meter attached."

While the court says that the ordinance "being constitutional, the enforcement of it will not be enjoined, in so far as it applies to motor vehicles soliciting patronage upon the street, or which are operated from a private garage and having meters attached," he holds that no construction can be put on the amendment to the ordinance "that will justify interference with unlicensed motor vehicles which are called from private garages, and which do not have meters attached."

Corporation Counsel Polk, in behalf of the city, opposed the application for the injunction. He held that the amended ordinance applied to all classes of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire.

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CURB FOUNDATIONS, WALSH BOARD URGES

Congress Called Upon to Deal with "Menace" of Rockefeller and Carnegie Funds.

FOR MORE PRO-LABOR LAWS

Would Make Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers and Their Weapons Illegal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The third and final section of the summary of the Manly report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations was made public here today. It is devoted principally to the Rockefeller Foundation and to suggestions for improving the conditions of labor.

The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division, it is declared, "constitutes a menace to the national welfare, to which the attention, not only of Congress, but of the entire country, should be directed. Backed by the $100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this ment has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Congress is urged to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit-making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed $1,000,000, shall be compelled to secure a Federal charter. The charter, it is urged, should contain provision limiting the funds, definitely and exactly specifying the powers, providing rigid inspection of finance, providing complete publicity, and providing that no line of work not specifically mentioned in the articles of incorporation shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the Board of Trustees, nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention.

Congress is further urged to make provision for a thorough investigation of all endowed institutions, both secular and religious, whose property holdings, or income, exceeds a moderate amount.

The third recommendation touching upon the work of foundations is that Governmental activity along the lines of education and social service should be increased as the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations as long as they are permitted to exist.

Control of Colleges.

"Apart from these foundations," the report says, "there is developing a degree of control over the teachings of professors in our colleges and universities which constitutes a most serious menace. In June of this year two professors, known throughout their professions as men of great talent and high character, were dropped from the positions they had occupied and no valid reason for such action was made public. Both were witnesses before the commission, and made statements based upon their own expert knowledge and experience which were given wide publicity. One was a professor of law in a State university, who had acted as counsel for the strikers in Colorado; the other a professor of economics who had, not only been active in fights in behalf of child labor legislation and other progressive measures but had recently published a work comparing the income paid for property ownership with the income paid for all classes of service.

"In the case of the State university we know that the coal operators in conjunction with other business interests had gained the ascendancy and exercised a great degree of control over the former Governor of the State, that the coal operators were bitterly opposed to the professor in question, and that the dismissal of the professor had been publicly urged by the operators upon numerous occasions, and we have the uncontroverted statement of the professor that he had been warned that if he testified before the commission he would not be reappointed. In the case of the professor in the other university (which, though privately endowed, receives large appropriations from the State) we know that its trustees are interested in corporations which have bitterly opposed progressive legislation, and are men whose incomes are derived from property ownership and not from service."

Discussing the difficulties that confront wage earners in collecting labor claims and securing redress for minor grievances, the report recommends the establishment, either by States or municipalities of industrial courts similar to those which have proved to be successful in European countries.

Strike Violence.

After reviewing the difficulty of controlling the causes of labor strife, the report says:

"The only method seems to be the removal of all restrictions upon both parties, thus legalizing the strike, the lockout, the boycott, the blacklist, the bringing in of strikebreakers, and peaceful picketing. This has been most successfully accomplished by the British Trades Disputes Act, which is the result of fifty years of legal evolution, and in its present form seems to work as successfully as could possibly be expected. It is suggested, therefore, that the commission recommend the enactment by Congress and the States of legislation embodying the principles contained in the British Trades Disputes Act."

To remove the causes which lead to violence and to promote the impartial and effective action of police during disputes, the following recommendations are made:

The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting, under severe penalties, the transportation of men from State to State either under arms or for the purpose of arming them as guards or as agents either of employers or of employees.

The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of cannon, gatling guns, and other guns of similar character, which are not capable of personal use, when consigned to anyone except military agencies of the State or Federal Governments.

The complete assumption by the States and municipalities of the responsibility for policing, and the prohibition of the maintenance of any private police (except a limited number of watchmen without police power except on premises.)

The definition by statute, by the States, of the conditions under which Sheriffs may deputize.

The enactment of statutes, by the States, providing a uniform code governing the militia, and restricting its powers.

Migrating Laborers.

One part of the report deals with the problem presented by large number of migratory laborers, many of whom find difficulty in obtaining employment during several months in the year. The following recommendations are made:

The Interstate Commerce Commission should be directed by Congress to investigate and report the most feasible plan of providing for the transportation of workers at the lowest reasonable rates and, at the same time, measures necessary to eliminate the stealing of rides on railways. If special transportation rates for workers are provided, tickets may be issued only to those who secure employment through public employment exchanges.

The establishment by States, municipalities and, through the Department of Labor, the Federal Government, of sanitary workingmen's hotels in which the prices for accommodation shall be adjusted to the cost of operation. If such workingmen's hotels are established, the Post Office Department should establish branch Postal Savings Banks in connection therewith.

The establishment by the municipal, State and Federal Governments of colonies or farms for down-and-outs" in order to rehabilitate them by means of proper food, regular habits of living, and regular work that will train them for lives of usefulness. Such colonies should provide for hospital treatment of cases which require it.

A Mediation Commission.

A detailed plan for a permanent national mediation commission to be appointed by the President in disputes involving interstate commerce is outlined and urged upon Congress. Members, the number of which is not named, would be appointed for six years. Where official mediation of a strike fails, a board of mediation would be appointed consisting of three persons, one to be selected by the commission and one by each of the parties. No power to compel arbitration should be given to such a commission, says the report. The plan provides for

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

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CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. H. H. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 3566.

Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2060 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r, to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 28 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1788.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 3205.

H. PERRELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 B'way.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3206 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 3977 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 710 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4043.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

SHOES WITH BRAIDED UPPERS, MILITARY HEELS ARE VERY FASHIONABLE. CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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FRANK JACOBOVITZ

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Tomorrow, Friday, at 11 o'Clock,

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117 Fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets,

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Very desirable Weaves and Qualities.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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MANUFACTURER open for good line of coats. Weinberg, 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

THE DAVID STRAUS CO., 685 Broad St., Newark, N. J., open for jobs of women's white and colored wash dresses.

BUYER wants coronation felt rugs. Box 50, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

JOBBER WANTS big lot of men's raincoats and men's pants cheap, but good at a price for cash; bring samples between 4 and 5 P. M. M. Fine & Son, 1 Greene St.

CONTRACTORS on dresses; will furnish materials for silk dresses to reliable contractors or buy outright, cash on delivery; want best values at $3.50, $5 and $7 net cash; apply after 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 26, Room 701, 39 West 34th St., New York.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SCHERR MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS,
MFRS. OF SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY,
HAVE NOW ESTABLISHED
A NEW YORK OFFICE AT 347 5TH AV.
C. A. FRANK, Southern Representative.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $6. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

ATTENTION BUYERS
I have 500 suits in serges poplins &c., to close out at sacrifice; immediate delivery. Max Lacher, 158-164 W. 27th St.

JOB HOUSE and porch dresses, 300 dozen; $9 to $18 value for $6.50. A. E. Levy, 1,101 Broadway.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Fransblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 326 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER on coats and suits, capable of producing correct styles and well fitting patterns by out-of-town house. Address Y 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known coat and suit house; open to negotiate with a prominent salesman who can do at least $100,000 business yearly; will give an exceptionally good proposition; no hot air stories considered; strictly confidential. Box 85, 352 6th Avenue.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for the best names Tuesday, 3⅛@3⅜.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Norway Extends Embargoes.

According to a cablegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, from the Vice Consul at Christiania, Norway has extended her embargo list to include superphosphates, Thomas phosphate, bone dust, apatite and other crude phosphates, fish guano, whale guano, casein, aluminum salts, resin oil, and wood-tar oil.

Hides and Wool from Argentina.

Exports from Argentina for the first half year, just published in statistical form in Commerce Reports, show some unusual shifts in trade, due directly to the European war. In the period dry ox hides exports had a total value of $1,355,197, while salted hides aggregated $1,305,707. The United States took the bulk of these, or $922,081 worth of dry hides and $1,019,722 of salted ones. In the same period, this country took 90,771 bales of wool out of a total of 211,188 of exports.

Cutters Up Slow on Orders.

Cutters up and handlers of woolen worsted dress goods appear to be holding off on orders. The reason seems to be that cooler weather is awaited before covering on forward needs, with a view to getting a better idea of what will be wanted when the Fall season gets thoroughly under way in the retail line. Selling agents and others in the trade expect a quiet market until after Labor Day at least. It is generally agreed that the market is now passing through the quietest period of the year.

Cloak and Suit Men.

Many cloak and suit firms are complaining that business so far is lighter than they had anticipated. On this account these houses are inclined to be unusually conservative in providing for future needs. This in turn checks activity in the piece goods section of the market, with the result that cutters are in an uncertain frame of mind at the moment. A few special fabrics limited as to supply have shown some activity. Plaid backs are sharing in the demand, as purchasers realize that few lines of these are to be had from stock or for nearby deliveries.

To Investigate Dyestuffs.

Thomas H. Norton, agent of the Department of Commerce, who has been working on the dyestuff problem in an attempt to relieve the existing shortage due to the war, yesterday notified E. C. Potter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that he will reach this city in a day or two, and make a study of the threatened famine, using New York as a centre for the investigation. Mr. Norton, who will be accompanied by a staff of assistants, will be given a room in the Custom House, where the inquiry may be conducted. The commercial agent intends to confer with selling agents of textile mills as well as domestic manufacturers of colors. The investigation may extend over next week.

Trying to Get Foreign Goods.

Now that the British Government is acting more liberally in the matter of permits for the delivery of goods of German and Austrian origin purchased before March 1 importers here are making strong efforts to get new supplies of well known brands of foreign goods. Department stores and other retailers have practically run out of their stocks of prominent brands, and in not a few instances have supplemented their stocks with domestic goods. Foreign manufacturers and their agents in this country realize the importance of keeping up the supply of goods with a known reputation, and hope before long to relieve the present shortage to some extent at least. Among other things, a well known German trademarked line of hosiery is almost exhausted in this market. Fear is expressed that, should this shortage continue any length of time, the American market may be lost for this particular line.

A Fair Day in Gray Goods.

Yesterday was a fair day in the local gray goods market, though the aggregate staple yardage disposed of was none too great. Near-by sales of 39-inch 80 squares, 39-inch 68-72s, and 38½-inch 64-66s were made at the prices listed below, though it was reported that the last-named goods could be had for prompt delivery in certain quarters at 3⅞ cents. At least one fairly sizable bid of 3½ cents for 36-inch 5.50-yard sheetings for spot shipment was refused, and one commission house reported that in the last ten days it had sold up its mills' production of 30-inch 7-ounce osnaburgs for bag purposes to the end of the year. These sales of drills, for delivery in thirty days, were made at prevailing prices: 30-inch, 3-yard; 30-inch, 3.25-yard, and 37-inch, 2.75-yard. Fancy business was again good. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..3¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3½c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c

Percale Advances Were Expected.

No great surprise was caused in the local cotton goods trade yesterday by the notices sent out on Tuesday night by M. C. D. Borden & Sons to the effect that prices on percales for the Spring, 1916, season would be held at the same basis as last season, save on indigoes, pinks and blues and blacks and whites. On these goods prices were advanced a quarter to a half-cent a yard over those previously in force. The list prices were: Sentries, 31-inch, whites, grays and shepherd checks, 5¼ cents; German pinks and blues, 5½ cents; dark and light indigoes, black and whites and black, 6 cents; Scouts, 36-inch, whites, grays and checks, 5¾ cents; Holland pink and blues, 6 cents; dark and light indigoes, blacks and black and whites, 6¼ cents; American cambrics, whites and grays, 6¼ cents; dark and light indigoes, whites and blacks and blacks, 7 cents. It was learned from an authoritative source yesterday that the other large factor in these goods had made prices on similar bases, having made such advances as were required by the shortage of dyestuffs.

To Valorize Coffee and Rubber.

Trade information that has reached this city from Brazil in the last forty-eight hours indicates that the plan to valorize coffee, rubber and other Brazilian products as may need such protection stands a good chance of going through. According to a well-known local coffee roaster, the present plan is based on the need of financing that portion of the coffee crop, amounting to about 6,000,000 bags annually, that goes to Germany and Austria in normal times. If it goes through in its present form, shipments from Santos will be restricted to about 6,000,000 bags, the surplus to be carried under the financial arrangements planned. As yet no definite action by the higher Governmental legislative bodies has been taken, it is understood, but high Brazilian officials, including the President, are said to regard favorably a statute authorizing the issue of 300,000 contos, or $80,000,000 in Brazilian paper currency, to be loaned against surplus crops. The primary intention was to have the fund handled by the officials of the State of Sao Paulo and to have it cover coffee only, but opposition to this plan by the northern States is leading, apparently to the inclusion of rubber and other products in the protective scheme and the handling of the money by the Brazilian Federal authorities.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of the Protests Concerned Cotton Table Damask.

O. G. Hempstead & Son and M. J. Kelly & Sons, Philadelphia, lost before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to the classification of linen crash having a colored border. The Collector returned the goods for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of flax, whereas the importers claimed the goods to be plain woven fabrics, properly dutiable at 30 per cent. Judge Cooper held that protestants failed to identify the samples as representing any of the items on the invoices, while the Philadelphia Appraiser reported that some of the samples forwarded with the protests were not representative of the importations. Under these circumstances the higher duty was affirmed. Neilson & Crossley of this city were overruled in similar protests.

Many local and Chicago importers of cotton table damask were sustained, or partly sustained, in protests dealing with the duty rate on goods of this kind. The merchandise was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the Jacquard provision of the tariff, and were claimed dutiable at 25 per cent. under the specific provision in the law for "cotton table damask." Judge Cooper held that the damask provision more aptly described the goods than does the Jacquard paragraph. Among the protestants were the John V. Farwell Company, M. Bauer, M. Gardner & Co., Duff Benton, Archibald Best, John Hood & Co., David Strachan, Perry Ryer & Co., John McCann & Co., Einstein, Wolff Company, George Riggs & Co., and James F. White & Co.

Alexander Murphy & Co. imported woven fabrics which were returned by Appraiser Sague as composed in chief value of silk. The Collector accordingly took duty under the law at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers' contention was that the goods were composed in chief value of metal threads, and as such should be allowed to enter at 40 per cent. Although hearings were set and continued from time to time, the importers failed to appear or offer any evidence in support of the claim filed. The protest was accordingly overruled.

Marshall Field & Co. and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, were sustained in a claim that Turkish towels, bath mats and bath sheets should be given entry at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision specifically enumerating such articles. The Collector was reversed in holding the goods dutiable at 40 per cent. as pile fabrics.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Twenty-five corporations, with $1,325,500 aggregate capital stock, were chartered today. They included:

Beer, Sondheimer & Co., mining, brokerage, hotels, factories, stores, $1,000,000; J. A. Nelson, O. Frohnknecht, B. Elkan, 61 B'way.

Domestic Science Institute, advertising through domestic science lectures, $100,000; R. W. Alley, L. F. Sniffin, J. P. McManus, 49 Wall St.

Manufacturers & Merchants' Credit Bureau, credit reporting, arbitrators, accountants, auditors, $30,000; A. A. Welchler, D. S. Braisted, M. C. Lochenbruch, 202 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx.

The London Blend Cigarette Co., tobacco, smokers' utensils, $25,000; A. Goodman, B. L. Leventritt, A. M. Blake, 131 E. Twenty-third St.

Imperial Engineering Co., steam separators, boilers, machinery, hardware, $25,000; H. Poege, F. and D. Morris, 277 B'way.

Tom Wells, Inc., promote golf, golf implements, $15,000; G. F. O'Neill, W. V. Saxe, J. J. Laine, 120 B'way.

Riverside Drive & Ninety-third St. Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; F. Singer, E. Horwitz, W. J. Rosenstein, 115 B'way.

One Fifty West Twenty-second St., realty, construction, $10,000; same Directors.

A. I. Swartz Co., Binghamton, wearing apparel, department store, $10,000; M. S. Seidler, A. W. Goodman, A. R. Swartz, 108 Henry St., Binghamton.

Nunda Casket Co., Nunda, $10,000; L. A. Willard, M. L. and H. J. Gordon, Nunda.

Nunda Electric Light Co., Nunda, light, heat, power, $10,000; same Directors.

Frank J. Foote Co., Nunda, contracting, construction, $15,000; G. R. Graves, F. J. and H. Foote, Nunda.

Puritas Farms, Newburg, poultry, horses, livestock, farm products, $10,000; E. P. Arthur, C. and C. B. Westcott, Newburg.

Magnolia Park Ass'n of New York, realty agency, brokerage, $10,000; J. E. Levinson, E. H. Reichelman, R. Ewardy, 104 Cherry St.

Unique Laundry Co., B'klyn, $10,000; H. Albright, P. A. Schmuck, C. Hentschel, Jr., 271 Weirfield St., B'klyn.

E. L. B. O., snap fasteners, $10,000; G. and R. C. Cherburg, S. Falk, 299 B'way.

S. Elpern, Inc., merchandise, $5,000; S. and S. Elpern, S. Brown, 38 E. B'way.

Anthony De Cesare, Inc., Yonkers, Italian grocery, $5,000; N. Resslaer, J. D. Luccon, A. De Cesare, 322 E. 144th St.

Spiegel-Elsner Embroidery Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, textiles, $5,000; M. Kraushaar, T. D. Elsner, I. Spiegel, 51 Chambers St.

Shore Bathing Suit Co., $5,000; A. Ellenbogen, C. Weller, C. Robertson, White's Landing, Cedarhurst.

Goldman-Gordon Co., clothing, $5,000; S. Gordon, M. Kay, I. C. Goldman, 1,469 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Capital Increases: The Blackstone Ladies' Neckwear Co., New York, $30,000 to $60,000; Greater New York Metal Bed Co., B'klyn, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: Domestic Science Institute, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 25.—These charters were filed here today:

Empire Rifle Syndicate, Inc., New York, $3,000,000, manufacturing, selling, importing and exporting rifles, guns, and pistols of all kinds; J. Beaudit, G. F. Richmond, Deforest Lillis, all of New York.

General Erecting and Improvement Co., New York, $250,000, contractors and builders of mills, factories, warehouses, sewers, power houses, &c.; M. Fredberg, B'klyn; T. B. Hoy, New York; O. S. Burr, East Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Frederick Atkins, resident buyer, 220 Fifth Avenue, has obtained the account of the L. S. Ayres Company, Indianapolis.

Because of the failure of the home office to notify its local resident buyer, a number of salesmen who called at 470 Fourth Avenue yesterday morning to see Miss E. Cohen, buyer of waists and skirts for the Hirsch Company, Cleveland, as a result of the exclusive announcement of her arrival in the buyers' column of THE TIMES, did not see her. Miss Cohen was at the office all right yesterday morning, but the resident buyer, not knowing she was coming to town, had dismissed the salesmen who wanted to see her before she arrived there. She will be there again today to look over the lines specified.

SOME DRUG SHORTAGE.

In the Botanical Ones, Usually from Germany and Austria.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today: "With the approach of the season when manufacturers ordinarily are accustomed to replenish their stocks of crude botanical drugs, the prospective shortage in supplies this year becomes more apparent.

"Guarded inquiries made in the last few days have sufficed to establish the fact that there remain in the hands of domestic dealers only limited stocks of such important medicinal herbs, flowers, seeds and roots as arnica, belladonna, burdock, chamomile, digitalis, doggrass, colchicum fennel, henbane, horehound, hellebore, insect flowers, larkspur, malva, mullein and sage.

"All of these varieties, as well as a number of others, are gathered and prepared for market principally in Germany and Austria, and dealers, despairing of being able to import any new crop offerings this Fall, are inclined to advance prices for such stocks as they have on hand."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THOMAS ANDERSON, residing at 2,111 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx, formerly head of the Thomas Anderson Stores Corporation which had a dozen grocery stores in New York City, has filed an individual petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $43,599, and no assets. He indorsed notes of the company for $13,593. Ellen A. Stewart is his largest creditor, $17,556 on a deficiency judgment.

CHARLES GREENHUT, dealer in dry goods, at 995 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,369, and assets of $1,438, consisting of stock, $1,417, and debt due, $21, by a policeman.

ABRAHAM P. PERLSTEIN, manufacturer of dresses, at 114 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $14,583, nominal assets of $5,647, and actual assets of $1,469.

KAPIT & ABEL, manufacturers of Summer clothing and raincoats, at 37 East Broadway, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,783, nominal assets of $2,080, and actual assets of $1,586.

GREEN BROTHERS, cloak manufacturers, at 39 West Twenty-first Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $4,500 and assets of $950, from sale of stock by the assignee.

UNITED BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY of 106 West Third Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $5,737 and no assets.

SLOVAK NEWSPAPER AND BOOK COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Slovak Newspaper and Book Company, Inc., of 502 East Seventy-third Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

MATIS HARRIS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Matis Harris, dry goods jobber at 89 Eldridge Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

GESCHMER BROTHERS, manufacturers of feather downs, pillows and cushions at 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, have made an assignment to Harry B. Singer. The partners are Jacob, Joseph, and Louis. Jacob only signed the deed in the name of the firm.

LOUIS HAMBURGER & SON.—Louis and Benjamin Hamburger, who composed the firm of Louis Hamburger & Son, manufacturers of mattresses at 417 Twelfth Street, have made an assignment to Harry Cohan.

DAVID ROSENZWEIG, manufacturer of leather goods at 132 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Peter J. Brancato.

HYMAN ROSENBERG.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Cunningham of Ellenville receiver pending a hearing. Rosenberg is dealer in candy and tobacco in Ellenville, in an equity suit brought by David Epstein, a creditor. Liabilities are $12,000 and nominal assets $28,000. The bond of the receiver is $10,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer of the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

YOUMAN'S, (corporation,) hat manufacturers, 21 West Forty-sixth Street; liabilities $114,177.

HENRY WEISS as G. B. Weiss & Son, leather and findings, 229 East Forty-second Street; liabilities, $87,288.

LAWRENCE R. O'FLYNN, saloon, hotel, Highland Falls; liabilities, $30,679.

GEORGE R. VOLCKHAUSEN, clerk, Bronxville; liabilities $16,295.

BARNETT JAFFE, waists, 38 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities $19,426.

HARRIS OLDAK, installment pedlar, 806 Madison Street.

JACOB LEHRER, cap manufacturer, 62 Delancey Street.

ALNHAM WEINSTOCK, butcher, 62 East Ninety-eighth Street.

ISAAC SIEGEL, cigar manufacturer, Mount Vernon.

MEYER COHAN, Yonkers.

LOUIS SHULBERG, salesman, 501 East 178d St.

WECHSLER & BLUMAN, manufacturers of women's hats at 46 East Houston Street; liabilities $25,490.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arrindt, Max—J. Klorfein.....$117.19
Alper, Samuel, and Louis Schultz—E. Klepner Fur Co.....186.68
Adams, Hilda A. and Lorenzo—Nason Mfg. Co.....124.72
Bates, Clarence A.—F. E. Peters.....245.18
Bunn, Frederick—A. M. Wolff.....251.95
Brill, Samuel, and Harry A. Kresch—F. W. Blauvelt et al.....278.41
Callan, Patrick J.—C. L. Brocker.....316.81
Diamond, Morris and Harry—National Cash Register Co.....267.78
Connors, Catherine, administratrix—N. Y. Railways Co. coats.....107.63
Dekker, Maurice—Champagnie International des Wagonlits, &c.....715.59
Danziger, Abraham J.—Greenwich Litho. Co., Inc.....324.92
Dean, Marie—E. Bearn.....112.91
Eames, Albert F.—J. Marrow Rose Co., Inc.....481.26
Einstein, George—E. M. Gattle & Co., Inc.....1,106.88
Fagelin, Joseph—A. Nicolini.....17,461.82
Franklin, Emil—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....806.51
Fraser, William A.—Daniel Reeves, Inc.....188.78
Fey, Ferdinand W.—Thomas Stationery Mfg. Co.....143.40
Goldfinger, Josef—Rectors, &c., of Church of Zion and St. Timothy in C. N. Y.....2,564.87
Golden, Elizabeth L.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....404.79
Hencken, Haeren & Co.—J. G. McCrory Co., N. Y.....569.87
Hoagm, Katherine A.—T. W. Morrison.....179.98
Hartelt, Paul—F. E. Peters.....383.91
Iorio, Carmine—Fruit Auction Co.....2,630.91
Kubersky, Max—E. Korn.....133.37
Leerburger, Henry—H. R. C. Watson.18,434.10
Levison, Louis—J. M. Gans et al.....100.10
Locke, Charles E.—P. A. Richmond.....942.62
Miles, Tod—W. Kelley.....134.98
Moisan, Casarine—J. C. Kenny.....495.21
Moisan, Zoe—Same.....495.21
Murray, Kate—New York Railways Co., costs.....107.63
Newquist, Charles—F. E. Peters.....239.23
Pouzzner, Morris—St. Nicholas-Seventh Av. Theatre Co.....307.14
Partridge, Ernest H.—B. Altman & Co...147.75
Rikos, Lambros—Lekas & Drivas.....248.11
Six East Fourteenth St., Inc.—F. P. Van Buren et al.....3,856.13
Shean, Walter E.—S. H. Cahill.....135.00
Strebel, John—American Taxi Co.....117.75
Tulen, John E., and William B. Hunt—German Exchange Bank.....118.76
Trider, Clarence B.—M. E. Horwitz.....116.91
Twenty-eighth St. & Seventh Av. Realty Co.—C. N. Lee.....5,592.60
Valentine, Scheel Co.—Kalle Color & Chemical Co.....143.01
Windsor Land & Imp. Co., Hempstead House & Home Co., Isidore Rosenbeck, and Martin Joseph—M. A. Curran.....272.21
Wilner, Albert J., and Morris D. Quitman—I. Silverberg.....10,953.74
Wayfourth Const. Co., Inc., and Antonio Bonagur—Herman Vissnack, Jr., Inc..522.90

In Bronx County.

Fitzgerald, Archer W.—E. Kennedy...$80.41
Fisher, Fred—R. Lambert.....2,394.12
Farago, Maria—Adams Flanigan Co....184.12
Heaney, William J.—J. A. Kingsbury....81.73
Hynes, Leo—National Casket Co.....394.41
Same—Same.....430.51
Jousett, Flora—D. A. Montani.....84.72
Janpole & Werner Cont. Co.—Anton Larsen & Co., Inc.....331.22
Moore, John T.—G. Anthony.....47.72
McPherson, Elizabeth—J. F. Mason.....65.46
Neidorf, Max—M. Cohn.....78.65
Sonberg, Yetta and Alfred—Bank of United States.....31.09
Wanderman, John—J. F. Mason.....60.21
Werner, Louis and Janpole & Werner Constr. Co., Inc.—Anton Larsen & Son Inc.....354.10

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Block, Morris—C. Woening, Oct. 9, 1914.....$641.41
Buss, Ike, and Michael Delano..People, &c., July 29, 1915.....1,000
Dachtere, Wm. A.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., Feb. 9, 1915.....412.21
Hines, Harold K.—European-American Fin. & Dev. Co., Apr. 14, 1913.....180.70
Schaefer, Charles, Jr.—F. Jaeger, Jan. 7, 1913.....4,356.36
Walkup, Samuel T.—H. Ikels, June 25, 1915.....333.63
Zwiebel, Isidor—A. Kornbluth, Mar. 9, 1914.....224.50
Wilson, Nathan—E. Palmer, Feb. 2, 1907 (canceled).....426.63
Same—E. Palmer, Mar. 15, 1907 (canceled).....$30.44

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ADRIAN—W. C. McConnell, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; McAlpin.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ALTON, Ill.—J. H. Booth, jewelry 80 Maiden Lane.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; S. Holsheimer, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,270 B'way.
ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery flowers, feathers; 700 B'way; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; J. E. Mixer, shoes; 71 W. 23d; Wallick.
AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods, &c.; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; E. J. Bieber, dress goods, silks; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Gator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; E. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 16 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, sweaters, shirts; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, notions; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—E. Cohn & Co.; E. Cohn, furnishing goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Cobiens Co.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House—C. B. Henderson, cloaks, suits, furs, skirts, waists, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. T. Morgan, robes; 18 W. 35th; Latham.
BANGOR, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, dry goods; Imperial.
BAY CITY—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Marie Antoinette.
BINGHAMTON—John L. Morgan & Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; Arlington.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. F. Randolph & Co.; R. B. Folsom, jewelry; 49 Maiden Lane.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. A. E. Francis, children's wear; T. N. Wilson, Miss M. Hornstein, ready-to-wear; 432 4 Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Fraser, gowns, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Williams, jobs white chinchilla coats, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; C. Robinson, muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonos, (bargain basement;) Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; D. M. Ryan, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d; Latham.
BOSTON—Wadhington Raincoat Co.; M. B. Anderson, raincoats; Navarre.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; C. Kroll, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—T. Brigham, cloaks, suits; Rhealtn.
BOSTON—R. S. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—D. M. Read Co.; Miss R. M. Gilbert, laces, embroideries; Cumberland.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; C. H. Peck, rugs; 351 4th Av.
BUFFALO—The Fair; I. H. Goldstein, women's ready to wear, fancy goods, furn. goods; Park Avenue.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis Co.; G. C. Willis, jobs ready to wear, dry goods, (bargain basement;) 31 Union Square.
CHATTANOOGA—T. H. Payne & Co.; T. H. Payne, millinery; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Shedd, representing; G. Stevens, dry goods; W. H. Bateman, linings; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. H. Kettlewell, furs; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—S. Lederer & Co.; B. W. Lederer, carpets, upholstery, &c.; 347 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Gordon & Chapman; H. Gordon, furniture, &c.; Marie Antoinette.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art embroideries; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Irwin's; L. B. Irwin, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Miller Bros. Co.; W. H. Miller, furn. goods, ladies wear, millinery; Woodward.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss M. Stalb, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lattin-Bloomfield Co.; H. A. Lattin, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss L. Gehring, juniors, ready-to-wear; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; Mrs. J. C. Oram, women's wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.; C. K. Sunshine, cloaks, suits; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. B. Esterlin; housefurn. goods; J. W. Moorehouse, housefurn. goods, china, glass; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Mrs. C. T. Mosovles, suits, furs; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
CLINTON, S. C.—Bailey Bros.; R. L. Bailey, general mdse.; lingerie.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Newman's; Miss M. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; Grand.
DALLAS—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. Baron, millinery; 581 B'way.
DANVILLE—J. Berman, clothing, shoes, &c.; Endicott.
DANVILLE—L. S. Shoninger & Co.; L. S. Shoninger, dry goods, millinery, cloaks, suits, shoes, &c.; Endicott or Netherland.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; F. Fleischauer, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D

RESORTS.

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CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Pressure has risen generally and considerably over north and east portions of the country, while in the Missouri Valley, the Southwest, and over districts west of the Rocky Mountains it has fallen, especially in the Pacific Coast States.

During the last twenty-four hours there were showers in the lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, scattered thunder showers in the Gulf and Plains States, and in the Rocky Mountain region generally. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is cooler over the Northeast and Northwest, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rockies, except in the Southeast, and light frosts were reported Wednesday morning in North Central Iowa. West of the mountains temperatures remain high.

Generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, with moderately low temperatures over the central and north districts. In the West Gulf States there will be scattered thunder showers Thursday, followed by generally fair weather Friday.

Frost warnings have been issued for North Minnesota, Northeast North Dakota, upper Michigan, and the extreme north portion of lower Michigan.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to northwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate northwest to north, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Fair, cooler Thursday. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	70	4 P. M.	70	80
6 A. M.	63	70	6 P. M.	67	76
9 A. M.	65	74	9 P. M.	66	69
12 M.	71	80	11 P. M.	64	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—74 W. 96 St.; George Ehret	Slight
8:10—292 E. Houston St.; Benjamin Diamond	Slight
11:30—1,805 3 Av.; David Lieberman	Slight
P. M.	
2:45—514 W. 133 St.; — Buck	Slight
4:10—121 Norfolk St.; Greenberg & Frazier	Slight
5:20—32d Chrystie St.; Aaron Sopinsky	Slight
0:00—128 W. 17 St.; St. Francis Xavier School	Slight
6:20—616-620 W. 40 St.; D. & J. Burke	Slight
7:10—732 E. 11 St.; not given	None
7:30—105 W. 112 St.; Arthur Gluck	Slight
8:05—3,801 3d Av.; Sina Sinohas	Slight
8:05—340 E. 64 St., (outo); Jeremiah O'Leary	$400
8:15—64 E. 97 St.; Frank Brunn	Slight
8:20—2,750 3 Av.; Harry Cohen	Slight
9:20—533 E. 12 St.; John Naleferick	Slight
9:30—243 Stanton St.; Samuel Kind	Slight
10:10—71-73 Spring St.; Budd & Co. and others	Not given
11:40—87 Lexington Av.; Mrs. —, Sunderland	$4
11:50—71 8 Av.; J. Hayes Co	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Chief Clerk Josiah H. Pitts received a letter yesterday from Superintendent William Maxwell, who is recuperating at Ocunquist, Me., from nervous breakdown. Dr. Maxwell is recovering steadily, but he will be unable to be present at the re-opening of the schools. However, he hopes to be back at his desk by late September.

Th Board of Estimate, at its meeting today, will again consider the question of providing special revenue bonds for the purpose of making formal promotions from eligible lists to grades of the last two years in day elementary schools.

Pupils in public schools, it has been decided, will in the future make in the school shops only such supplies as afford an educational value in construction. The Board of Superintendents has condemned the employment of pupils merely to make school equipment.

The new Ridgewood school will be one of the most modern in construction and equipment of any in the greater city, according to the plans. It will have five floors, large playrooms, a seating capacity of 1,000, open-air class rooms, a roof playground, wood and iron working shops, and cooking and science rooms. Provision will be made also for the physical and manual training of the pupils.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

IDEAL
SEPTEMBER RESORT
Greenwich Inn
and COTTAGES ACCOMMODATING 200
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Telephone 1274 Stamford
On the Water, 50 Minutes from New York
Frequent trains. Golf—Tennis—Bathing—Boating. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra. Saddle Horses.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW.

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Lenox, Mass.
Three golf courses, saddle horses, tennis, dancing, motoring, fine drives, etc. Accommodates 500. Write for circular.
W. W. BROWN, Also
GRANLIDEN HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

FENWICK HALL
FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND, SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale attendance.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis, Club House. Now open.

"MAINE LAKES AND WOODS."
For Booklets write 171 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM NEW ENGLAND OR THE SHORE, GO TO
Galen Hall in the Mountains
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Autumn Season Begins Sept. 10th
Modern High Grade Hotel. Every Room Heated. Dry Tonic Air. Wonderful Scenery. Superior Table. Good Automobiling. New Garage. Mountain Walks and Trails. Saddle Horses. Unusual Music. Resident Physician. Curative and Tonic Baths. Skilled Attendants. Diet Kitchen. Open All Year. New Booklet. On Central R. R. of N. J., 2½ hours from New York; on Reading R. R., 1½ hours from Philadelphia.
N. Y. Office, 248 Fifth Avenue.
HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.
GALEN MOUNTAIN CO.
F. L. Young, General Manager

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best. Private baths. Free garage. Open all year. Literature on request.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms en suite with bath. Elec. lights, steam heat, 'phone in rooms. Dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling. Garage. Brit. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Sta. Pre. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open Until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL TURPIN
"IN THE HEART OF THE CITY"
17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET
SAN FRANCISCO
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 AND UPWARD
FREE Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

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"Niagara Falls" illustrated booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1143 Broadway, New York

WOOL MARKET STRONG.

Large Foreign Orders Create Demand for Scoured Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Scoured wools have been a feature of the wool market for the last week, including especially Australians. The large foreign orders have created a demand for these wools. Territory wools have been sold in large quantities, particularly Montana wools. The market is still very strong.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the situation is very interesting, with the outlook continually becoming brighter for woolen goods producers. Prices are advancing, and it is felt that cancellations may be much smaller in volume than sellers anticipate. An extremely large amount of business has been placed.

"Fancy worsteds have moved very well. Besides the war orders for blankets, overcoatings have sold in big quantities. So much wool has been used of late for outside purposes that smaller sales will have a rather radical effect. The dyestuffs situation is still serious, but there will not be much difficulty in woolen goods on this account for some time.

"There has been relatively good buying on fine and fancy goods. No price concessions are expected, but rather advances as the general textile situation improves. Change in garment styles and use of more cloth in garments has had a big influence on sales of fine cloth.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Individual D C Co Garner Print Works, &c Beeman, Ehrett, Rochband & Rockport L Co Est of W S Pendleton, Barber-Hawley-Davidson S Co, Nitro Powder Co Butterworth-Judson Co, St'd A & R Co St'd Oil Co. (2.) Park & Sons Co Bruen, Branca De Ambri, D, L & W R R Frank, Am Press Association US, Smith Simms Mfg Co, Re Chesebrough, (2.) McLaughlin N Y, N H & H R R, Dana Morgan, Canfield same, Maxwell same, Girard Trust Co Murray, Re Gertner.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Elias Elias, Shurman Shurman, Hardman T & R Co Stand Vulcanite, &c, Co, Joyce McGovern, Connor Dudley, Arachne Mills Co Am Redemption Co, Carboni NY Rys, Hughes Knickerbocker Ice Co, Botazzi same, Kersten same, Re Phillips (Morrison), Liberti Liberi, Weitz Weitzel, City Real Est Co Brady, Re Sittenfeld (Emperor Mills,) Touris Karantzalis, Lambert Fisher, Rau Mutual L I Co, Weed Dean, United Cigar Stores Co Anglo Horn, Inc, Tower Schleicher, Re Turner, Smolensky Hennessy Realty Co, Delehanty Pell, Hoffman Town of North Hempstead, Palma same, Rosenstein Demarest, Marcotte Rity Holding, Frazier McCann, Blossom Hodgens (2,) Stand Cigar Stands Co Schwarz, Same Pearl, Happe Wilson, Re Barnes, Werbelowsky Lasky, Tarshis Tarshis, Re Dodge (Cohen,) Re Katz, People De Villers, Dumaine Franzbaum, Soper Muiry, Olkin Olkin, Lockwood Di Benedetto, Rives Pulitzer, De Von Cuneo, Perry Perry, Bitterfeld Aschengrau, Siegling Siegling.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.

Jacobina Beer, James S Underhill, Wm P Rooney, Chas G Shaw, John F Bailey.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Burnstein Sesholtz, Jereski Nussbaum, Burnstein Sesholtz, Highgrade Muff Bed Co Dellheim & Co, Rosenberg & Parker Brecher, Diamand Reichbach, Kaufman Heywang, Ratner St Teresa's Ch, Satler Sofranski Bros, McDonough Van Casteel, Segall Rappaport, Sternberg Silverberg, P. Armstrong Co Majestic M P Co, Paerschke Pearl, Kramer & Kramer, Rose Pt. Bldg. Inc Rudolph, Trivers Marks Bros, Polonsky Sachs, Nassburg Goldstein, Manetta Soo D I M S, &c.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Esat River Sav Inst Golden—Maurice S. Cohen, Staten Island Savings Bank Edgar Schlesinger, Steinberger Ryan—Louis Wendel, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Stewart Sherman—Arthur M Levy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Seaman's Bank for Savings Edward G Schroeder—Montgomery Hare.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 11 A. M.

Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 31.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Bartley Shapiro—Charles C. Marrin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Wittleman Cont Ins, Mfrs-Citizens Trust Co Read, Meyer G I RR, Saladino same, Bergstrom same, Roessler same, Randa Renda, Levinking Levinkind, Axelrod Levine, (2,) Borough Bank Gow, Reis Reis, Huber Huber, Panzer T G & T Co, Adelstein Landress, Ex rel Gr NY Pur Co Meagher, Muroio Rockwood, Bates McManus, Hart Goodell, Cook Carpenter, Boxley & H, Inc, Wilson Thompson Starrett Co, Steckler Halprin, Isaacovitz Dean Hold, (withdrawn,) Carella Sorentino, Bodansky Decker, Re public playground, Kraus & Bro, Inc Farber, Delirant Dahl, Same Van Size, Same Dahl, Same Van Size, Dundas West 5th RR, Galanter Schreiber, Rockford Jacobs, Eiseman Eiseman, Lahiff Moore, Slomkin Kerner, Montrose Bly Co Bkl Realty Sellers, Gem Holding Dillon.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:

Maria L. Bordet, Leopold Liebowitz, Pauline M Sacks.

Accounting of:

Elizabeth Flanagan, Rosemary McMahon, Rose Devereaux McMahon, Johanna Hohne, Henrietta C Niewohner.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:20 | Sun sets..6:44 | Moon rises..7:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:33	8:51	2:36	2:47
Governors Island	9:12	9:26	3:05	3:24
Hell Gate	11:02	11:16	4:45	5:04

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 25.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.
SS Cheniston, St. Nasaire, Aug. 19.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, Aug. 11.
SS Rance, Bordeaux, Aug. 10.
SS Farmand, St. Lucia, Aug. 15.
SS Andreas, Piraeus, Aug. 3.
SS Maroni, Bordeaux, Aug. 11.
SS Honolulan, Colon, Aug. 17.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Aug. 20.
SS Oliver J. Olson, Rosario, July 1.
SS Welton Hall, London, Aug. 2.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, Aug. 4.
SS Kangaroo, Bordeaux, Aug. 2.
SS Oregonian, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS Eversley, Genoa, Aug. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 16
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Santa Cecilie	Balboa	Aug. 17
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 24
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 16
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 18
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 21
Overdale	Sevilla	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 21
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Peru	Valparaiso	Aug. 15
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Deniz	Para	Aug. 15
Nueces	Galveston	Aug. 21

DUE SUNDAY.

Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 18
Eureka	Balboa	Aug. 20
Ioawan	Cristobal	Aug. 22
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 20
Pannonia	St. Nazaire	Aug. 16
Orion	Buenos Aires	July 29
Furus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Roma	Barcelona	Aug. 24
Lampasas	Mobile	Aug. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Patras	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
El Cid, Algiers	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Indian Transport, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	—	5:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
A. A. Ravn, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	—	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 25.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 57 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 93 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 45 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 815 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 225 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 128 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 406 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Minnehaha, at Plymouth, Aug. 25.
SS Porto di Savona, at Genoa, Aug. 17.
SS Montevideo, at Barcelona, Aug. 20.
SS Ardgryfe, at Plymouth, Aug. 24.
SS Mesaba, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 25.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, Aug. 26.
SS St. Cecilia, at London, Aug. 24.
SS Netherpark, at Callao, Aug. 24.
SS Oneka, at Sabang, Aug. 24.
SS Saxolene, at Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Ruby, at Cadiz, Aug. 23.
SS St. Bede, at Singapore, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Sandon Hall, from Colombo, Aug. 22.
SS Indian Monarch, from London, Aug. 24.
SS Roma, from St. Michaels, Aug. 24.
SS Sark, from Santa Catharina, Aug. 24.
SS Hellenes, from Barbados, Aug. 23.

Passed.

SS Lord Cromer, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS City of Memphis, New York for Leghorn, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Creetic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Panama Maru ..... Aug. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru ..... Sept. 2

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, July 30; Kobe, Aug. 4, and Yokohama, Aug. 6—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 23, and mails dated Manila, July 25; Hongkong, July 27; Shanghai, July 30; Yokohama, Aug. 7, and Honolulu, Aug. 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 25. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Aug. 26, and Friday, Aug. 27, respectively.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERLIN, LOTTIE, (May 1, 1915;) net estate, $3,998; husband and two children, beneficiaries. Assets: Six lots at New Dorp, Staten Island, $500; deposits, $3,949.

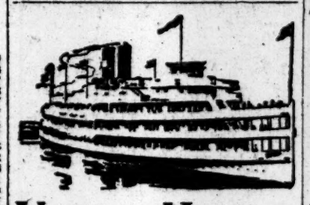
BERNHOLTS, GEORGE H., (Sept. 10, 1913;) net estate, $501; Sarah Louise Anderson, cousin, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $2,045; personalty, $40.

BAKINS, Mrs. SARAH K., (April 28, 1914;) personalty and insurance, $1,000; debts and other deductions, $1,128.

TAFT, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., widow of a fireman, (Feb. 26, 1908;) deposits, $8,108; no deductions. Idella M. Taft and Elizabeth T. Wright, daughters, beneficiaries.

AFTERNOON SAIL

Str. "Albany" to WEST POINT $1 Round Trip
and BEAR MOUNTAIN
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Returning, Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves West Point 5:50 P. M., due W. 42d St., 8:40 P. M. Service daily except Sunday.
Music. Restaurant.
Ideal Trip for Saturday Afternoon.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St., Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
UP-THE-BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "Highlander" Dancing
Weekdays & Sundays Lve. Battery 9.15, W. 28d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M. Reg. Dinner 50c
Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh
Weekdays Only | Sund'y & Holid'y
Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W. 129th St. 10.40 A.M.
Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c.
Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST. FERRY CO. Tel. Broad 903
& Mary Powell Sch't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

Iron Steamboat Co.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. Taurus
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1 N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Stra. Lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N.R.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

Searchlight Route

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00 one way, $1.50 round trip.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P.M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday mornings boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Albany—Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany 10:00

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—First Lt. J. D. Reardan, Inf., aid-de-camp, assigned to 1st Inf. He will be assigned to a company by regimental commander.

Capt. J. F. Gohn, Q. M. C., will report by letter to Commanding General, Philippine Dept.

Orders of Aug. 4, relating to assignment of recent graduates U. S. Military Acad., amended to direct officers attached to 7th Cav., and those assigned to 24th Inf., to proceed as directed upon expiration of leaves.

Capt. G. D. Minick, Ord. Dept., will proceed to following places for purpose of making annual inspection of F. A. material of regular and militia batteries: St. Louis, Independence, Kansas City, Mo.; Ft. Leavenworth, Topeka, Kas.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Ft. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.; Lansing, Mich.; Cleveland, Mt. Vernon, Briggsdale, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Danville, Lafayette, Culver, Ind.; Clinton, Davenport, and Muscatine, Iowa.

Orders of Aug. 9, relating to Maj. C. E. Keegser, Med. Corps, suspended one month.

First Lt. J. L. Greeley, Sig. Corps, to Camp Ordway, Colonial Beach, Va., to make field inspection of Sig. Corps of National Guard, District of Columbia.

Capt. D. Cullen, Va., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Roanoke, Va., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. J. R. Goodale, retired. Capt. Goodale will proceed home.

Capt. M. Bagard, 4th Inf., placed in charge, under direction Quartermaster Gen., of buildings, public property, &c., at Ft. Lawton Military Res., for shelter, awaiting shipment to Philippines and Alaska, relieving 2d Lt. E. A. Lathrop, 14th Inf.

Capt. V. L. S. Rockwell, 11th Cav., detailed as Inspector 3d Cav. District, organized militia, at Philadelphia.

First Lt. W. A. Smith, M. R. C., from duty at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to home and stand relieved.

First Lt. W. O. Boswell, 21st Inf., on sick leave at Greensboro, Ga., detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Ga., Athens, Ga., vice Capt. W. R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., who will join his regiment.

Capt. G. C. Martin, retired, to duty as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Florida Mil. Acad., Jacksonville, Fla.

Second Lt. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., to Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, as aviation student, proceeding to San Diego, Cal., for duty.

First Lt. L. Farrell, Inf., to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

First Lt. H. Pfeil, 1st F. A., from duty as Inspector-Instructor of F. A. of organized militia, to his regiment.

First Lt. J. S. Hammond, 3d F. A., to duty as Inspector-Instructor of F. A. of organized militia. After his return to station at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., about Sept. 15, he will proceed to New York City for duty.

Leaves: First Lt. M. B. Garber, Inf., 1 mo.; Col. J. R. Williams, retired, extended 4 days; Maj. W. O. Johnson, Inspector Gen., 1 mo.; Capt. E. Bisco, C. A. C., extended 2 mos.; 2d Lt. G. P. Anderson, C. A. C., extended 15 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. W. N. Richardson, the Tennessee, to Atlantic Res. Fleet; H. D. McHenry, the North Dakota, to Tennessee; L. E. Bratton, from office of Judge Advocate Gen., Navy Dept., to connection fitting out Melville, and Navigator and Gunnery Officer when commissioned; H. G. Shonerd, N. Y. Yard, to the Tennessee; G. S. Gillespis, L. E. Denfield, W. S. Haas, B. Perlman, J. H. Culin, and E. G. Small, all commissioned.

P. A. Surg. H. A. Giltner, from the San Francisco, resignation accepted, effective Sept. 30; P. A. Surg. F. E. Porter, to the San Francisco; P. A. Surg. R. F. Streeten, to Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Pay Clerks M. E. West, the Kansas, to Naval Acad.; W. C. Wood, the Alabama, to Kansas.

Movements Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Marietta, at Progreso; Nashville, at Cape Haytien; Cincinnati, at Weiwawei; Uncas and Sterling, at Philadelphia; Dolphin, Jouett, Wyoming, at Boston; Kanawha, at Norfolk; Yorktown, at Corinto; Lamson, at Hampton Roads; Reid, at Norfolk; Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, Virginia, Nebraska, and the New Jersey, off Boston Light.

SAILED: Kentucky, Tangier Sound for Portland, Me.; Kearsage, Hampton Roads for New York; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, Stewart, Kodiak for Sewart; Triton, Norfolk for Washington; Proteus, Norfolk for Olongapo; Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Jason, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Tennessee, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Lawrence, San Diego for San Pedro; Cleveland, Ensenada for San Diego; Raleigh, San Diego for Mazatlan, and the Saturn, Seattle for Dutch Harbor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The seventh annual convention of the city and State civil service employes of New York will take place at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4. It is estimated that 100 councils, having a membership of 50,000, will be represented. About 100 delegates, representing all departments of the government of New York City, will leave for the convention city on Sept. 3, taking a special train from Jersey City.

Two experts, Charles Pitcher and C. R. Hurley, have been engaged by the commission to conduct examinations. The former will devote himself to dietitian examinations, and the latter will conduct practical tests of the Morse code in the examination for Inspector of fire alarm boxes.

There is only one name, Margaret A. Burt, on the list for actuarial clerk, established by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on Aug. 13, though there are two vacancies at $1,500 with the commission. Miss Burt, whose name was certified on Aug. 16, is temporarily with the Committee on Pensions of the Board of Estimate.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 14 an open competitive examination for Assistant Supervisor of Accounts, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in this position in the Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, at salaries ranging from $3,600 to $4,800 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Appointment to these positions will ordinarily be made in Washington, D. C., but some appointments may be made for duty in the field. Appointees will receive an allowance for expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Competitors will be rated on education and experience. From this examination it is desired to secure eligibles of large experience with special qualifications for work in connection with the valuation of common carriers. Registers will be established of persons who possess the required accounting experience in corporate, fiscal, and general accounts of common carriers and in public accounting practice, as follows: Steam railroads; electric railroads; other common carriers, (including steamship, express, pipeline, sleeping car, and telegraph and telephone companies,) and public practice, (as a certified public accountant.) Applicants must show in their applications that within the last seven years they have had at least five years' responsible practical accounting experience in railroad or other common-carrier service, as Controller, Assistant Controller, Auditor, or Assistant Auditor; or in public practice (as certified public accountant) in the direction of the examination of accounts of common carriers or other important public utilities, and drawing and presenting, by written report, conclusions from the facts developed in the investigations of the accounts of such utilities; or in the supervision of the accounting work of the Interstate Commerce Commission; or that they have had five years' combined experience in the several services indicated; or that they have had within the two years last past satisfactory responsible experience for at least six months with a State commission in the supervision of the accounts of common carriers, or in charge of such commission's valuation accounting work of common carriers, reporting to a State commission engaged in the effectual regulation of the accounts of such carriers, and that immediately preceding such experience they have had at least five years' responsible accounting experience in common-carrier corporate, fiscal, and general accounts, or in the supervisory examination of the accounts of public utilities, or that within the last seven years they have had at least five years' combined experience in the services indicated. Certified public accountants applying for this examination must show in their applications that they hold certificates obtained as the result of examination. Accounting experience acquired in position of Auditor of small steam or electric railroads or of other common carriers with limited operations, or accounting experience of a routine or non-responsible character with larger carriers, or public accounting experience along commercial lines, will not be considered. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of examination. For further particulars apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Howard C. Forbes Buys Upper Madison Avenue Corner for Investment—Sites for Five Apartment Houses on Washington Heights Purchased by Builders—Hillandale Sold to J. W. Kiser.

An all cash investment deal on upper Madison Avenue, involving about $215,000, and the purchase of sites for five new apartment houses on Washington Heights by builders were the features of yesterday's realty market, which continues to improve slowly but surely.

There were several scattering sales of minor importance and a rumor of a seven-figure deal pending in the midtown loft zone.

The Madison Avenue transaction which was one of the largest and most important recently reported in that particular section, involved the Ambassador, a six-story elevator apartment house, occupying a plot 100 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Ninety-Seventh Street and Madison Avenue.

It was sold by the Clemilt Realty Company to Howard C. Forbes for investment. Forbes & Company, Incorporated, negotiated the sale which was for all cash, involving about $215,000.

Buy Sites for Five Apartment Houses.

As a result of two large deals by building syndicates in the upper Manhattan district, five new apartment houses will soon be erected in the Fort Washington section which is continuing to show rapid development.

Robert Podgur is the buyer of one parcel, being a plot 143 by 95 on the south side of 171st Street, 260 feet west of Broadway. The purchase was made from Samuel and Henry A. Blumenthal who acquired the property a few months ago from Robert S. Clark. The easterly half of their purchase was sold to Emanuel M. Krulewitch, who is erecting two apartments on the site. Mr. Podgur is having plans prepared to improve his plot with two five-story houses, each fronting 71.6 feet. The broker in the deal was Joseph Silverson.

A few blocks north, near the Fort George locality, the Mose Goodman Corporation, of which Aaron Goodman is president, purchased a plot 150 by 100 on the north side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The property was sold by Lewine & Kempner. Plans are being drawn by the architect, George F. Pelham, for three six-story apartment houses which, when completed, will involve an investment of about $225,000.

In the deal the sellers were represented by H. Seymour Eiseman, as attorney, while Weschler & Kohn represented the buyers. The Goodman Corporation is now completing two apartment houses on the south side of 188th Street, east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

John W. Kiser Buys "Hillandale."

Hillandale, the estate of the late Daniel E. Seybel, at Port Chester, N. Y., has been sold to John W. Kiser, President of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Company of Chicago, for occupancy.

The property, which was held at $225,000 and is considered one of the show places of Westchester County, consists of about nineteen acres of parked land, a fireproof residence containing over forty rooms, lodge, garage and numerous outbuildings.

It was an all-cash transaction negotiated by Bryan L. Kennelly. The buyer, who is a Director in numerous corporations, lives at St. Paris, Ohio, and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York.

West Harlem Flat Traded.

Leslie B. McClure has purchased for investment from I. Trapler, 306 West 129th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100 near Eighth Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave 515 West 144th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100 near Amsterdam Avenue. Edward Polak negotiated the trade.

Two West Forty-ninth Street Deals.

Leo. Ethel C. Remington has sold to an investing client of Frank B. Taylor 57 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement house, with extension, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. The same broker recently sold for the estate of Mary B. Lane 25 West Forty-ninth Street, a similar parcel, to Sarah E. Hallinan.

Bronx Sales.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to a client of Sussman, Gibbs & Karlin the six-story apartment at 635 East 137th Street, adjoining corner of Cypress Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold 93, 95, and 97 Montrose Avenue, brick buildings on a plot 100 by 100; also a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Emerson Place, 160 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, to Newkirk Realty Construction Company, through M. Arlington Wilson; also the southwest corner of Rogers Avenue and Union Street, a plot 127.9 by 100, on the south side of Malbone Street, 300 feet west of Bedford Avenue, 100 by 100, to the 270 Pacific Street Inc.

The purchasers will improve the Rogers Avenue plot with a four-story brick building on the corner, and five three-story brick buildings on the inside lots. On the Malbone Street plot they will erect two four-story fifty-foot apartment houses for sixteen families each.

Long Island.

The Ridgewood Holding Company has sold to Rengaw Realty Company, for $6,500, subject to mortgages aggregating $15,000, a plot of three lots and buildings at Ridgewood, with a frontage of sixty feet north side of Myrtle Avenue, forty-eight and one-half feet west of Fresh Pond Road.

The New Jersey Avenue Realty Company sold to Hendrix Improvement Company forty-two lots and a plot at Ozone Park. Twenty-six of the lots have a frontage of 520 feet north side of Freeland Avenue; seven have a frontage of 140 feet south side of Freeland Avenue, and 160 feet south side of Bell Place, all located on block on the east side of Woodhaven Avenue; also a plot with a frontage of 283½ feet east side of Woodhaven Avenue and 121 feet south side of Freeland Avenue. The deal involves about $25,000.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold to Harold E. Peyser, one of the principals of the New York City schools, a plot of about half an acre adjoining his country place at White Plains.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold the tract of land, fronting about 400 feet on Normal Avenue, Upper Montclair, to E. L. Canfield of Newark, who will probably develop it by building a number of houses.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Fred C. Robbins the residence on the east side of Bradford Street, Glen Rock, N. J., to Harley P. Hatfield of Manhattan.

Henry G. Ellshemius sold for the estate of H. G. Ellshemius to Mrs. Mary H. Naylor of Arlington, N. J., the southeast corner of Grand and Ellshemius Avenues, a plot 75 by 123, at Arlington, N. J. The site will be improved at once with a dwelling.

Big Jersey City Factory.

Contracts have been awarded to the Turner Construction Company for the erection of a four-story reinforced concrete bakery, 179 by 152 by 75 feet, for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, to be located at Warren, First, and Bay Streets, Jersey City. Ballinger & Perrot of Philadelphia are the architects.

Tenement Property Leased.

Isidore Zinner has leased to Ignatz Seiden premises 613, 615, 617, and 619 West 144th Street, five-story apartments, for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $30,000; brokers, Harris & Simon; also to Samuel Moshkowitz for a term of three years premises 154-158 East 100th Street at an aggregate rental of $9,000; also to Leo Ackerman 2,605-2,607 Eighth Avenue for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $8,700.

Tax Lien Sale Today.

Today at 2 P. M. Daniel Moynahan, Collector of Assessments in Arrears, will hold a public sale of tax liens on properties owners of which are in arrears for land taxes or water rents for more than three years. The sale will be held in Room 512, Municipal Building, and it affects some eighty-odd properties. Similar sales will be held in Brooklyn on Sept. 15 and in Queens on Oct. 5.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Stanley M. Isaacs and others to Frank O. Walther the four-story and basement dwelling, 18 by 100 feet, at 110 East Seventy-third Street; also the four-story and basement dwelling at 124 East Fifty-eighth Street to Mrs. J. F. Hutchinson.

Barnett & Co. have leased the dwelling 1,925 Madison Avenue to Elizabeth McDonough for a term of years.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Florence S. Livingston the three-story and basement dwelling 231 West 129th Street to Marcella Cottrell.

Real Estate Note.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $30,000 on the four-story and basement brick dwelling situated on the southeast corner of 103d Street and West End Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Ludlow St, 17, w s, 175.1 ft n of Canal St, 25x88.5, five-story tenement and store and five-story rear tenement; Luis De Errazu against I. E. Selkevitz et al.; Baylis & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $25,966.26; taxes, &c., $296.75; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

97th St, 29 West, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; adjourned to Sept. 8.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Stebbins Av, 1,270 and 1,272, e s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x125.8x50.1x122.11, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Stebbins Holding Co. et al.; Miller & H., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $46,722.86; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Stebbins Av, 1,278 and 1,280, e s, 200 ft n of 160th St, 50x131.5x50.1x128.7, five-story flat; Philip Rhinelander against Stebbins Holding Co. et al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $46,227.96; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; adjourned to Aug. 27.

By Charles J. Dunn.

188th St, 506 East, 132 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x95, three story tenement; F. B. Wood et al. against Louis Freed et al.; J. A. Lane, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $8,294.31; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 505, e s, 27.5 ft n of 42d St, 37x100, eighteen-story building; S. L. Parsons et al. against J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., trustee, et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; W. Larremore, referee; due, $257,376.35; taxes, &c., $20,098.92.

133d St, 66 West, s p, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; J. M. Bowers against M. D. Smith et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $14,909.42; taxes, &c., $294.35.

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 63 East, n s, 248.9 ft w of Broadway, 27x103.3, five-story loft and store building; E. A. Philbin et al. trustees, against Reuben Isaacs, individually and as trustee, et al.; S. S. Menken, attorney; Gordon Auchincloss, referee; due, $39,481.13; taxes, &c., $1,249.52.

114th St, 246 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.11x100.11, four-story tenement; Knickerbocker Hospital against Joseph Scher et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $8,423.56; taxes, &c., $483.28.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Cannon St, 133, w s, 233.4 ft s of Houston St, 20x100, six-story loft building; Esperanto Mortgage Co. against Marcus Rosenthal et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; Bernard Naumberg, referee; due, $21,735.18; taxes, &c., $247.82.

By Samuel Marx.

98th St, 51 and 53 East, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100, six-story brick flat and stores; Mollie Hirshfeld against Owners' Standard Realty Corporation et al.; C. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman, attorneys; Maxwell Davidson, referee; due, $8,753.03; taxes, &c., $162.29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Albany Crescent, s w corner of Heath Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 65.4x73.2 and 64.4x65.7; Phelan Bros. Construction Co., (William L. Phelan, 2,045 Ryer Av, President,) owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $105,000.

Minneford Av, s s, ft n of Southerland St, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19.10x29; City Island Home, Inc., (Raymond Belmont, 31 Nassau St, President,) owner; Karl F. J. Seifert, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, w s, 78d to 74th St, to a seventeen-story hotel; Ansonia Hotel Co., premises, owner; A. Wallace McCrea & Co., contractors; cost, $50,000.

125th St, 54 to 62 West, to a twelve-story apartment; Dutchess Manhattan Holding Corporation, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., owner; Du Bois Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, e s, 62.4 ft s of 2d St, 28.8x89.2; Hermann Bruns, Jr., to Frederick A. Locke, 1,006 Seneca St, Brooklyn, Aug. 24; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick A. Locke to Hermann Bruns, Jr., 45 West 11th St, Aug. 24; attorney, same.....$1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Carrie Block to Charles Schimmer, 223 West 140th St, Aug. 25; attorney, William J. Spielberger, 120 Broadway.....$100

INWOOD ST, n s, at e s of Hudson River R R, lots, except gore at s w corner of said premises, 27 ft on Dyckman St and 11 ft on e l of Hudson River R R; Ida B. McTurer to Ferry Realty Corp., Pier 11, N R, all liens, Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

LAIGHT ST, 52, s, 124.11 ft w of Hudson St, 25x73.6x27.3x70.9; Frederick J. Bolender, 1,217 East 44th Place, Chicago, Ill., to Benjamin Traktman, 433 9th St, Brooklyn, all right, title, and interest, and quitclaim, May 5.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edna Kenable, Elwood, Ind., et al heirs of Jennie C. Hall, to same, ½ right, title, and interest, quitclaim, May 28.....$1

LENOX AV, 371, w s, 52 ft s of 129th St, 25x35.6; deed of trust, Julia D. J. de Vido to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, in trust for party first part, Aug. 5; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x85; Orland Holding Co. to Margaretha Eggers, 101 West 93d St, (mtg $125,000,) Aug. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PRINCE ST, n w corner of Sullivan St, 25x78; Vandam St, s s, 86.11 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x100; Spring St, s s, 100 ft w of Varick St, 25x100; Macdougal St, 54, e s, 25x100; King St, s s, 270.1 ft e of Varick St, 20x100; King St, s s, 310.2 ft e of Varick St, 20x100; Michael F. Eagan to Antoinette M. Eagan, 512 West 142d St, July 27; attorney, John G. Judge, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 329, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75, (foreclosure Aug. 19;) Winter Russell, referee, to Charlotte M. Howard, Southold, L. I., Aug. 24; attorney, Asa A. Spear, 79 Wall St.....$5,000

2D AV, 1,034, e s, 80.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x64; Edward Freund to Sidney Freund, 546 West 147th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, March 6, 1914; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sidney Freund to Edward Freund, 546 West 147th St, Samuel Bowitz, 14 Morningside Av East, and Herry Miller, 338 East 58th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, Nov. 6, 1914; attorney, J. M. Mandelbaum, 51 Chambers St.....$1

2D AV, 1,340, e s, 25.3 ft s of 71st St, 25x74.1, (mtg $14,000;) 2d Av, 1,338, e s, 50.2 ft s of 71st St, 25x74.1, (mtg $13,000;) Solomon Silberberg to Joseph Silberberg, 606 Trinity Av, Aug. 24; attorney, Louis Ehrenberg, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

4TH AV, 65-69, e s, 98 ft n of 9th St, 48x80.10x50.7x94.11; Caroline S. Dow to Margaret H. Greene and another, at New Canaan, Conn., and Cornelia H. Bancroft, Chatham, Mass., all title, quitclaim, Jan. 23; attorney, Ernest Greene, 5 Beekman St..$1

4TH AV, 184-186, e s, 51.8 ft n of 19th St, 26.5x88.3; Everett P. Wheeler to Mabel S. Cromwell, 711 Park Av; Clarence B. Smith, 150 63d St., Ethel N. Dana, 123 East 53d St., and Everett P. Smith, Boise, Idaho, heirs of Mary H. Smith, B. & S., correction deed, Aug. 20; attorney, H. Pegram, 20 Exchange Place.....$1

68TH ST, s s, 301 ft e of 3d Av, 18.2x100; Gustav Mandelbaum to Saran L. Teiland, 234 East 71st St, (mtg $11,500,) all liens, Aug. 25; Attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 243 to 249 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, (foreclosure Aug. 10;) James A. Foley, referee, to Tudor Realty Co., 111 Broadway, Aug. 16, (mtg $54,500;) attorney, F. M. Sanders, 111 Broadway.....$14,000

74TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Leo Rosenblatt to Myrena Realty Corporation, 38 Park Row, (mtg $10,500,) all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$1

75TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.5; Edward R. Finch, referee, to the rector, &c., Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Aug. 25; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St.

89TH ST, 420 East, s s, 230.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.11x100.8; Mina Mardorf to Lillie Mardorf, 819 Unior St, West Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $16,000,) July 11, 1914; attorney, Otto Bleg, 2 Rector.....$100

92D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Ettie Ginsberg to Rose Safir, 499 Vermont St, Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1913.....$100

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Henrietta Bromberger to Hugo Bromberger, 235 West 142d St, Aug. 25, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, S. V. & G. P. Heimberger, 133 Nassau St.....$1

115TH ST, 171 East, n s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 20x80x—x83.2, with all right, title, and interest to land adjoining on n e s; Della Brevoort to Wm. T. Morgan, 258 West 123d St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 24.....$100

133D ST, s s, 487.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Dora Frank to Amelia Realty Corp., 300 Broadway, Aug. 23; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$1

134TH ST, 223 West, n s, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mar B. Becks to Clarence T. Thomas, 2,422 17th St N. W., Washington, D. C., Jan 15, 1914; attorney, Mary B. Becks, 45 Stockton St, San Francisco, Cal.....$1

153D ST, 458 West, s s, 191.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x94.11; Louisa Brewer to Margaret M. Brewer, 458 West 153d St, May 12; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway..$100

156TH ST, 441 West, s s, ft n of Southerland Av, a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19.10x29; City Island Home, Inc., (Raymond Belmont, 31 Nassau St, President,) owner; Karl F. J. Seifert, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, w s, 78d to 74th St, to a seventeen-story hotel; Ansonia Hotel Co., premises, owner; A. Wallace McCrea & Co., contractors; cost, $50,000.

125th St, 54 to 62 West, to a twelve-story apartment; Dutchess Manhattan Holding Corporation, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., owner; Du Bois Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., architect; cost, $50,000.

F, B, & M. Enterprise, Inc., 75 3d Av, 14 7-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St.....$2,500

135D ST, 525-527 West, w store; B. Schmukler to John Coleman, 329 West 133d St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Fitch, M. & G., 52 Nassau St.....$780

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,333, corner store; Alphonse Andre and another to James Di Matteo, 2,292 1st Av, 4 5-12 years, from May 1, 1915.....$8,000

Bronx.

OLINVILLE AV, 3,656, all; Minnie Wells to Gesene Kahle, 3,645 Olinville Av, 4 years, from Oct. 1, 1915, (4 years' renewal;) attorney, M. Schnuizer, 280 Broadway.....$180

157TH ST, 288 East, two-story building; Louise Schmid to Aaron Puchowitz, 311 Hicks St, Brooklyn, and another, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, N. & D. Perlman, 299 Broadway.....$1,740

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 147; Daniel M. Rader against Bertha Boltan, owner; Roberts Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$216

FORSYTH ST, 49; Arthur J. Panoff against Banned Friend, owner; Isaac Zimmerman, contractor.....$84

RIVINGTON ST, 237; Daniel M. Raber against Mary J. Quinn, owner; Rubin, Roberts & Hurwitz, contractors.....$31

RIVINGTON ST, 134; Saul Kronman against Minnie Edelstein, owner; Kahn Bros., contractor.....$44

2D AV, 1,831; Leib Guberman against Theodore Michaels, owner; Isaac Singer, contractor.....$50

11TH AV, 433; Ralph La Pinna, against 168 West 34th St. Co., owner; James Hogan, contractor.....$77

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony Polzella against 168 West 34th St. Co., owner; James Hogan, contractor.....$33

222D ST, 419 and 421 East; Aaron Lehman against Sarah Pernick, owner; Nathan Gerber, contractor.....$98

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.1 ft s of Dater St, 50 x100; Giuseppe Baldi against Flar Building Corporation and Jennie Wolff, owners; Flar Building Corporation, contractors.....$125

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 50x91; Edwin H. Aube against McEvoy & Koster, owners; Henry Schamberger, contractor.$27

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,359; Edward Judson against Francis Gluck et al., Dec. 15, 1914....$1,036

1ST AV, 1,859; Marx Strompf against Bohemian Amusement Co. et al., April 31, 1914.....$356

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

239TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 75x100; Central Mortgage Co. loans Ehrich Peterson, to erect three-story apartments, (9 payments).....$9,000

218TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Luigi and Maria Antonia Satriale, to erect one two-story apartment, (4 payments).....$2,200

BEGINNING at a point in the centre of Rattlesnake Brook ,adjoining lands of Adaline Holly, 68x142; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven loans Celestina and Alfonso Veltri, to erect one two-story apartment, (2 payments).....$1,850

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARK PLACE, 27; Jacob Rubin against Martha W. Low et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) Attorney, A. Smolens.

142D ST, 225 West; S. Charles Welsh, trustee, against Sarah Pernick et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Green.

ELIZABETH ST, 22 to 28; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

ESSEX ST, 9½; Alexander Finelite against Rachel Rosenberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Finelite.

23D ST, 449 West; Charles T. Streeter against Katharine E. Moore et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. W. Meisel.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 762.7 ft n e of Tremont, Av, 22x150.2; State Bank against James D. Rogers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.

F. P. A. Elitgner, from the San Francisco, resignation accepted, effective Sept. 30; P. A. Surg. F. E. Porter, to the San Francisco; P. A. Surg. R. F. Streeten, to Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Pay Clerks M. E. West, the Kansas, to Naval Acad.; W. C. Wood, the Alabama, to Kansas.

Movements Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Marietta, at Progreso; Nashville, at Cape Haytien; Cincinnati, at Weiwawei; Uncas and Sterling, at Philadelphia; Dolphin, Jouett, Wyoming, at Boston; Kanawha, at Norfolk; Yorktown, at Corinto; Lamson, at Hampton Roads; Reid, at Norfolk; Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, Virginia, Nebraska, and the New Jersey, off Boston Light.

SAILED: Kentucky, Tangier Sound for Portland, Me.; Kearsage, Hampton Roads for New York; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, Stewart, Kodiak for Sewart; Triton, Norfolk for Washington; Proteus, Norfolk for Olongapo; Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Jason, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Tennessee, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Lawrence, San Diego for San Pedro; Cleveland, Ensenada for San Diego; Raleigh, San Diego for Mazatlan, and the Saturn, Seattle for Dutch Harbor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The seventh annual convention of the city and State civil service employes of New York will take place at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4. It is estimated that 100 councils, having a membership of 50,000, will be represented. About 100 delegates, representing all departments of the government of New York City, will leave for the convention city on Sept. 3, taking a special train from Jersey City.

Two experts, Charles Pitcher and C. R. Hurley, have been engaged by the commission to conduct examinations. The former will devote himself to dietitian examinations, and the latter will conduct practical tests of the Morse code in the examination for Inspector of fire alarm boxes.

There is only one name, Margaret A. Burt, on the list for actuarial clerk, established by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on Aug. 13, though there are two vacancies at $1,500 with the commission. Miss Burt, whose name was certified on Aug. 16, is temporarily with the Committee on Pensions of the Board of Estimate.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 14 an open competitive examination for Assistant Supervisor of Accounts, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in this position in the Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, at salaries ranging from $3,600 to $4,800 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Appointment to these positions will ordinarily be made in Washington, D. C., but some appointments may be made for duty in the field. Appointees will receive an allowance for expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Competitors will be rated on education and experience. From this examination it is desired to secure eligibles of large experience with special qualifications for work in connection with the valuation of common carriers. Registers will be established of persons who possess the required accounting experience in corporate, fiscal, and general accounts of common carriers and in public accounting practice, as follows: Steam railroads; electric railroads; other common carriers, (including steamship, express, pipeline, sleeping car, and telegraph and telephone companies,) and public practice, (as a certified public accountant.) Applicants must show in their applications that within the last seven years they have had at least five years' responsible practical accounting experience in railroad or other common

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One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

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A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
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255 West 90th St.
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A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

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57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100. baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
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Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
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A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
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304 West 92d St.
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Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
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Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

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561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
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Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
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Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

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12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9 Room Duplex.
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Rental $2,600.

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One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
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One 7-Room Apartment, $1,900.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
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EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
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Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
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7 Rooms, 3 Baths
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Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
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12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
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Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
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Near Subway and "L."

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10-Story Fireproof.
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All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

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5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
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Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
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8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
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Rents $420 to $660.

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4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
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Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
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12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
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Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
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$1,600 to $2,800.
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Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

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Rooms large and light; excellent service.

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All Night Service.

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New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
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Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
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Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
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Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
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548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

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Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8966.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only. 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

225 West End Ave.
N. W. Corner 70th Street.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

THE ROXBOROUGH
251 West 92d Street, N. W. Cor. Broadway
Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths
Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1,600 to $2,100
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway
Telephone, 7478—Cort.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

305 WEST 72d ST.
Adjoining West End Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$1,100 to $2,000

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300.
Inquire Superintendent.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1350. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

Beautiful Apartment.
801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $30; decorated to suit.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS.
One or more rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. The Calumet Apartment Hotel, 340 West 57th St., caters to guests requiring refined surroundings. Excellent restaurant. Doctor's three-room apartment, ground floor.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plans, bet. subway and "L"; express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE PLAZA,
905 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $80-$75.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.

12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.

Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.

Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.

Efficient Day and Night Service.

Rentals:
$600 to $1,500

AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.

8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS

611-19 West 114th St.

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT

609-15 West 115th St.

7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $780 to $1,200

I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

THE GARFIELD

200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
One Block West of Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, $45 to $65
Elevator and All Modern Improvements.
Representative on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

High Class Apartments

Near 207th St. Broadway Subway Station. Amid the most delightful country surroundings.
127 Vermilyea Av., 4-5 rooms.....$30
611 W. 204th St., 3-4 rooms, $20 to $25
72-82 Seaman Av.—New House, 4-5-6 rooms, $33-$40-$42.50
These apartments contain every newest improvement—telephone, electricity, &c.
Apply on premises or
M. Just, 612 West 207th St. 'Phone, Audubon—461.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

Corner 7th Ave. (111th St.)

ONE BLOCK to CENTRAL PARK, And ALL TRANSIT LINES.
7 & 8 Extra Large Rooms
ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, HALL SERVICE.
Rent, $65, $70, $75.
Supt's. Office, 200 W. 111th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

4 to 6 rooms; $40 upward. Washington Heights; most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

8 AND 9 ROOMS

all outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; refined houses; restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

ALLVIEW

709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments.
RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

AN IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease. 408-420 W. 130th, 409-419 W. 129th, 41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900. Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 130th.

BLANCHE A. DARLINGTON

536 to 542 West 158th St.
3-4-5 rooms; $25-$35.
2 minutes from 157th St. subway.
Inquire premises or Seplow & Pasinsky, 206 Broadway, or 583 West 207th St.

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms; $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service, owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MOST ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
THE **NATHAN HALE,**
454 FORT WASHINGTON AVE.,
S. E. Corner 181st St.
3 Blocks from 181st St. Subway Station.

Apartments of 3 to 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, contain sunken sanitary Roman tubs, vacuum cleaning service, and numerous other improvements. Spacious rooms, large foyers, and ample closets. Built to satisfy every requirement.

RENTALS:
3 Rooms $35
4 Rooms..$36-$47.50
5 Rooms....$45-$60
6 Rooms....$70-$75
7 Rooms..$75-$91.67
9 Rooms..$100-$120

KNAP & WASSON, Agents,
4249 BROADWAY AT 181ST ST.
3759 BROADWAY, CORNER 156TH ST.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Several Very Desirable
SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
With Extra Lavatory.
Overlooking Columbia Grounds.
$1,405-$1,600.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
13 Rooms and 5 Baths, $18,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

ROCKLEDGE HALL

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d Street,
Choicest Section of the Drive.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,200
With four exposures, fully unobstructed.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
Also 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths...$1,900 to $2,200

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND

2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA

318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800.

JANUS COURT

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

DOUGLAS COURT

546 WEST 147TH ST.,
Southeast Corner Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments; only 2 blocks from Subway. Large, light, rooms, well planned.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $900.

CHEPSTOW

215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.

BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT

414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW

640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT
The Cleburne
West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE
VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.
GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9 Story Fireproof Apartments,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5000.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 ROOM APARTMENTS Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Southfield

145 East 35th Street

A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, yet right in the heart of the fashionable business district.

Seven room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.

Rentals, $1,500 to $2,300

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,800 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE ST. ANDREW,

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

Rafford Hall,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,

620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,

Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,

101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated: elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,

2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,

203 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,

N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.
A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR

If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3800

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$80. Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 13x16 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. $60 to $90. Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $1,020 to $1,200.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75. Furnished. $45 to $90. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $30 to $42.50. Furn., $40 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.

and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8591.
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. cor. **62d St.**
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1203 Bryant.

104 EAST 40th ST.

Exclusive Apartments
In the fashionable Murray Hill section,
5 & 6 Very Large Rooms, with 1 and 2 baths
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite.
AT PARK AVENUE

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

New England

Apartments Strictly Fireproof. 43-53 East 58th. 7-8 rooms, 2 baths. Supt. on premises. Phone 4120 Plaza.

THE CLARK

N. E. COR. MADISON AVE & 87TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection. North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 168D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE. COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

Audrey Hall

575 WEST 172d ST.
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $37.50-$75
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT; SHORT WALK TO 168TH STREET SUBWAY STATION. OWNER ON PREMISES.

The Garnell

55 WEST 95TH ST.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
2 BLOCKS TO SUB. & L STATIONS.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $55-$75
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; LARGE CLOSETS; ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. AGENT ON PREMISES.

73-75 W. 92 St.

Private House Block.
ADJACENT TO MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF CENTRAL PARK. CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
7-8 ROOMS, $47.50-$67.50
LARGE, LIGHT, FINE CLOSET SPACE; EVERYTHING TO MAKE AN IDEAL HOME.

36-42 W. 93 St.

PRIVATE HOUSES FRONT & REAR.
STATION STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM PARK.
7 & 8 ROOMS, $50-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, ETC. LAVATORIES BETWEEN BEDROOMS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 93d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue** —Corner 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE ENGLEWOOD

1,187 Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor. 81st.
Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall St. Hanover 8131.

RUTHERFORD

Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1908-1910 ANDREWS AVE., BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN
UNFURNISHED
One and two rooms, bath, kitchenette, housekeeping, non-housekeeping; gas and electricity and service included in rent, from
$20 TO $40 PER MONTH.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION, 345 CLINTON AV.

SEE US FIRST.

Most complete list of select apartments in
FLATBUSH.
4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St. Tele. Flatbush 4030. Closed Sundays.

FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

PARKWAY COURT

Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 6 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $76.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

6-story double flat house, with stores, on 5th Av.; good neighborhood; all rented; rent, $2,500; price, $26,500. Box 4, 1,418 5th Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
For sale, 30x100; suitable for garage, loft, Nichols, 418 West 39th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. H, Brooklyn; Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treles, Box 145 Times Downtown.

$17 monthly will buy handsome 7-room cottage, all improvements; large garden plot; small amount down. Keithley, Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, L. I.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal,

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms, excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

Private Houses, West Side.—A number of desirable houses to let. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,703 Broadway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOME on Hudson, adjoining Tarrytown; superb waterfront situation; near station; 20-mile river view; Italian house of distinctive design; 12 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping and dining porches; plot 150x140; sacrifice for quick sale, $8,100 cash, mortgage $18,400 at 5 per cent. R. McBride, 33 East 17th St., N. Y. Stuyvesant 2107.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—$1,500 apartment for $900; lawn, shade; 8 rooms, bath, reception hall; all outside rooms; finest located apartments in Westchester County. Janitor, 174 Rich Av. Owner, Carpenter, 8 Adams St., Mount Vernon.

FIELDSTON, RIVERDALE.
Lady, alone, desires to arrange with refined party to share attractive cottage; garage; tennis; schools. Y 310 Times Annex.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont, Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Hollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3816 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all the latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes east; price $2,900; easy terms. Bungalow, Box 142 Times Downtown.

ALL YEAR BUNGALOW; near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station. C., South Side, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

Port Washington:—To let, eight-room house; two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Meremere, and Lecnia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENT. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; well below cost. C. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Orange, N. J.—Modern 12-room house; all improvements; grounds large enough for garage; near Highland Avenue Station, Lackawanna Railroad. 6 Fairview Av., Orange.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

In Ridgewood, N. J., a completely furnished high-class home. Address Responsible, Box G 806 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 1,088 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
August 23, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 550 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
August 23, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Fraag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner, folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.
The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, August 12, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

War History in One Volume.

It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2. (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Store and first floor, 228 7th Av., 50 feet from 23d St.; will alter to suit at VERY LOW RENTAL to good party. Apply only to Burnstine & Geist, 35 Nassau St.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,375.

STORES! STORES! STORES!
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. See them.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av, E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Camp to rent for September at Green Pond. Call or address Rankin, Green Pond, N. J.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION.—Wanted, first mortgage money; will pay 5, 6½, and 6% interest on Bronx property well located. O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

ST. GEORGE.
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $600; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 4,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST.
One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Cut prices. Men or business women.
Two rooms, bath, and service.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. "Hoffman Arms," 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Two-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av. Plaza 600.

Madison Av., 1291.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

ST. URBAN,
Corner 89th St. and Central Park West.—Apartment consisting of ten rooms, three baths, $2,500; includes electricity and refrigeration; possession Oct. 1; four rooms overlook most beautiful part of park. Inquire Supt., on premises, or phone Roy H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

204th St., just east of 10th Av.; Subway station at 207th St.—4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. Superintendent on premises. New Buildings.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
75d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

27TH ST., 361 WEST, (THE ALBEMARLE.)—High-class elevator apartments; 4-5 attractive, well-planned, outside rooms; large closets; $40, $45 month; references.

11TH ST., 128 WEST, (THE UNADILLA.)—High-class elevator apartments; six or seven attractive, outside, well-planned rooms, $70, $80.

A "GARNET HALL,"
601 West 141st Street, corner Broadway. Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet.—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Artist's Studio.—Beautiful apartment; fine northern light; size studio, 22x24. Call at once. Miss Elfiein, Hotel Chelsea, W. 23d St.

120th, 349 West.—Two rooms, outdoor sleeping porch; electricity, steam heat, hot water; 5th Av. stage passes door; $30.00.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $456.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,000.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

162 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

1724, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $55.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, unfurnished four rooms, bath, kitchen, modern elevator apartment, between Washington Square and 70th St.; rent, $60 to $65. Address X. A., 125 East 84th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110th St. and Col. Ave., 100 Cathedral Parkway, with private bath and all city improvements; 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8970.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
1 rm. and bath, $25 up.
2 rms., bh., kit., $40 up.
3 rs., bh., kit., $47.50 up.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 106th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribecker, premises.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., north corner, No. 120; eight and eleven all light, well furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call or address W. Stewart.

To Rent.—Apartment, furnished, 9 rooms and 3 baths, on 10th floor, 983 Central Park West. Apply Superintendent, or 98 West St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6392.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Select list; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS & CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

Sublet.—Two beautiful rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia; service included; Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 E. 41st St.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-8-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thorpe.

Finely furnished private apartments, best localities. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

123d, 457 West.—Sublet 6-room apartment, completely furnished; fine piano. Supt.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; $8 for one person.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; close block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near subway.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms with board; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; exquisitely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths, running water; superior cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; superior table board.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive; modern improvements; suite, singly; reservation coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private baths for refined people; reservations for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
33d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.
Staten Island.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

At Fynevue, heart of Larchmont; fine air, fine fare; rooms, views, service, rates, including auto to trains and clubs; use launch, Bayard Circle, Larchmont 409-W.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Beach 66th St. Phone 415 Hammels.
On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile-long ocean boardwalk; tennis; bountiful table; September rates, room and board, $10 week; Labor Day rate, Saturday dinner to Tuesday breakfast, including railroad ticket and ocean bath, $7.

SEA GATE.—Private family; few paying guests; reduced rates. Phone 515 Coney Isl.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Information concerning hotel; 1st-class boarding house; within 40 minutes city, G 353 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
West Side.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets, water, good meals, telephone.

152D, 518 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references, Aud. 7392.

166TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

MANHATTAN AVE., 365.—Near 116th St. "L" and beautiful Morningside Park, The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices; references exchanged. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; exclusive neighborhood; high-class cuisine; reservations for the Winter; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire permanent board; double room, modern conveniences; location near subway, Lenox Av. and 125th St.; give full particulars with terms. Address Reliable, Y 835 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

117TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

20TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman; references.

33TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

28TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large, front room; also small room; $6 and $8.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; telephone; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

62D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house, reasonable.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; private house; reasonable.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71st St., 147 West.—Private family will rent furnished floor, three rooms, bath, one flight, together or separately; breakfast.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished; modern conveniences; very attractive rate to business people; exceptional location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9066 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board, all conveniences, near Riverside.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, homelike front room; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also accommodations for studio; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references, reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant, large and small rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; breakfast; references.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated, private bath; telephone; select; private.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness; owner's private home. Riverside 786.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; $7-$9; electricity.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; suites, with bath; board optional.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE of late model Buick runabout; demountable rims, new tires, electric lights, self-starter, extras, &c., $375 cash; bargain. See Coachman, 921 Putnam Av., off Broadway, Brooklyn. 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

LOCOMOBILE 1913 touring; electric lights; two extra shoes on rims; motor-driven tire pump; perfect condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

E. M. F., with commercial body; a fine delivery truck, for only $350.00. H. K. Reilly, 186 West 52d St.

Wanted—Limousine top for 6-36 Pierce-Arrow, 1910 or 1911 chassis. A 263 Times Annex.

CHALMERS 1913 36; excellent condition; make offer. 564 Clinton Av., Newark.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day or month; chauffeur and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—A Pierce, Packard, or Cadillac, seven-passenger, limousine car, Berlin body preferred; must be in good condition; state model and price desired. D 34 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
West Side

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

94TH ST., 66 WEST.—Room to gentleman, with small family; near "L."

98TH ST., 243, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast. 6 B.

106TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In cool, airy apartment, large, light, single room, bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week, front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $2.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4587. At No. 519, Miss Williams; telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 501 WEST.—One or two rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 56.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy corner room; refined atmosphere; references; elevator.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; in elegant private house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment enjoy delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Single room, kitchen privileges, for lady.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

BROADWAY-78TH ST.—One or connecting rooms in elevator apartment; reference. Y 317 Times Annex.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath; elevator apartment; near Drive; moderate. Call morning before 12. Audubon 3190. Apt. 3S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 936 (Corner 106th St.)—Large room, facing park.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

118TH, 400 West.—Connecting rooms, between Subway and L; kitchen privilege; overlooking Morningside Park; telephone. Apt. 2.

94TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant parl

BIG CROWD CHEERS ASBURY BABY MARCH

War Gives Subjects for Most of the Floats Seen in Resort's Jubilee Parade.

MANY LIBERTY GODDESSES

Queen Titania XV. Reviews the Display from a Royal Stand, Surrounded by Her Court.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 25.—Asbury Park's Silver Jubilee Baby Parade was held this afternoon and 75,000 persons watched the little ones as they marched and countermarched along Ocean Avenue and into the pavilion where 7,000 more waited to cheer them. Some 700 children marched or were wheeled by the gaily decorated stand from which they were reviewed by Queen Titania XV., and her court. There was more cheering when the $3,000 worth of prizes were awarded.

One of the floats in the parade to win the most applause was that on which little Mildred O'Melia of Allenhurst, garbed as the Goddess of Liberty, rode in a miniature fort behind bristling guns. Leaning upon a cannon in an attitude of "watchful waiting" was "Uncle Sam." The American Flag waved above the Goddess and was inscribed: "Long may it wave." Audry M. Lurch, 7 years old, of New York, was a gallant little "America." Two who attracted attention were Dorthy Katz of Brooklyn and Sarito G. Fajardo of Caldwell, N. J., two dainty Dresden-China Goddesses of Liberty. "Miss Neutrality," portrayed by Jessie M. Sisco of Brooklyn, was garbed in red, white and blue. "I'm neutral but not afraid of any of them," was inscribed upon the banner she bore.

"One of millions" was the inscription carried by Elsie Leone Rankin of Belmar, who, dressed in black, typified the women made desolate by the war. In contrast to this picture was Doris Fielder of New York, who wore a wedding dress and posed beneath a giant wedding ring. She represented the "Maiden's Dream." Much applause greeted the passing of pretty Ruth M. Thomas of Ocean Grove, who reposed upon an American shield in a bower of roses and typified "Made in America."

The young daughter of Colonel Bernard Byrne of Washington, D. C., little Betty Byrne, represented the "Saloon of the Future," and a very sorry looking saloon it will be according to the prediction—a saloon with empty purse, all tattered and torn, and so crippled and weak as to be scarcely able to stand. Here is a list of some of the prize winners:

Grand Prize—Edna Mannigan, daughter of Frank Mannigan, Harrison, N. J., "Fountain of Youth."

Queen's Prize—Mildred Miscelli, daughter of Paul Miscelli, "Glad Hand of Winter."

Princess Cinderella Prize—Doloris C. Saborido, New York, "Red Cross Nurse."

Princess Flora Prize—Paul Vandyke, son of Carl Vandyke, Bradley Park, N. J., "Ask Me."

Long Distance Prize—Willette McGarry, son of John W. McGarry, El Paso, "The Little White Sister."

Among those who reviewed the parade was Acting Governor Walter E. Edge, Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin, Ambassador Eduardo Suarez of Chile, and ex-Governor Fort.

AUTO KILLS R. A. EISON.

Stepped in Front of Lee B. Rosenthal's Car in Herald Square.

A man, thought by the police to be Robert A. Eison, representative of Haas, Strauss & Co., cloaks and suits, at 33 West Thirty-fourth Street, was struck by an automobile at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street early this morning, and died in Bellevue Hospital at 1:30 o'clock. He had internal injuries, fractures of both legs and other injuries.

The automobile, in which five men were riding, was owned and operated by Lee B. Rosenthal, of 777 West End Avenue. He was arrested when the auto was directly opposite The Herald building. Eison walked to the centre of the street in its path. He was thrown several feet, against the curb.

The automobile stopped and Policeman Goodwin placed the unconscious man in it. At Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Carr placed the man on the operating table. An identification card bearing the name of Eison was in his pocket.

LOST IN COLORADO CANON.

Women Editors Suffer as Result of Trip with Inexperienced Guide.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCOS, Col., Aug. 25.—Miss Willa Sibert Cather, a former editor of McClure's Magazine, and Miss Edith Lewis, assistant editor of Every Week, had a nerve-racking experience in the Mesa Verde wilds, according to word received here today.

Miss Cather sustained severe sprains, and both were exhausted by wandering all night in a rocky cañon, where they had been conducted by an inexperienced guide.

When the women became too exhausted for further travel the guide left them and went ahead for assistance. At 3 o'clock in the morning he found the camp of Dr. Walter Fewkes, a Smithsonian scientist, who is exploring cliff ruins in the park. Dr. Fewkes sent four men with the guide, and they brought the women into his camp an hour later.

STANDARD OIL GASOLINE UP.

Price Raised a Cent in Bayonne—May Retrieve Strike Losses.

The price of gasoline in Bayonne, where much of the supply is made by the Standard Oil Company, was put up 1 cent a gallon by the dealers yesterday, and they in turn increased the price to customers. The price is now 14 cents a gallon, an increase of 3 cents within a month. Some automobile owners figured that the Standard Oil, which last month increased the pay of its employes 10 per cent. after a strike in which five persons were killed, will be reimbursed for the increase by advancing the price of gasoline. It was said yesterday that there may be an increase in the prices of other oil products. Bayonne dealers yesterday sold Gulf gasoline at 13 cents.

FREEMAN'S APPEAL WINS A NEW TRIAL

Julian Hawthorne and Dr. Morton, Convicted with Him, Went to Prison.

TWO JUDGES HEARD CASE

Circuit Court of Appeals Says Stipulation Following Judge Hough's Illness Was Void.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday reversing the judgment of the trial court in the case of Albert Freeman, who, with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, was convicted of using the mails in the operation of a conspiracy and scheme to defraud investors in mining stocks, and sentenced to serve a term of five years' imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary. In reversing the judgment the Appellate Court orders a new trial for Freeman.

Hawthorne and Dr. Morton did not appeal, and since the trial they have served their sentences. Judge Henry Wade Rogers wrote the decision, and it was concurred in by Judge Lacombe. Judge Ward in part dissented from the decision.

The appeal was granted on the ground that two different Judges could not hear the same case. While the trial of Freeman, Hawthorne, and Dr. Morton was under way in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, Judge Charles M. Hough, who was presiding, was taken suddenly ill, and then, in accordance with a stipulation entered into by District Attorney Marshall, for the Government, and counsel for the defendants, the trial was continued and finished before Judge Julius M. Mayer.

Judge Mayer sentenced the three men. Later, on a motion, irregularities concerning the jury were brought to his notice. Judge Mayer said he would give Freeman a new trial unless enjoined from doing so by the United States Supreme Court. Such an injunction was obtained by the Government from the court of last resort, and then the United States Circuit Court heard the appeal, which was confined to errors said to have been committed by the trial court.

Freeman Out on $150,000 Bail.

Despite the stipulation allowing Judge Mayer to continue the trial because of Judge Hough's illness, the substitution of Judges was the main point made by Wilson B. Brice, counsel for Freeman, in the writ of error. Pending the outcome of the appeal Freeman has been out on $150,000 bail.

After disposing of the Government's objections that the transcript of the record was not filed during the term next succeeding the return day named in the citation and writ of error; that the Court was without jurisdiction to hear the appeal and that there was no proper bill of exceptions before the Appellate Court, Judge Rogers said in part:

"An examination of the cases in the English courts discloses no warrant for believing that such a substitution of judges as took place in the trial of this defendant would be sustained in that country without a trial de novo. The courts of England jealously guard the life and liberty of the subject and deny to one accused of crime the power to waive the rights which the law secures to persons so situated, and which are given not alone for their protection, but in the public interest.

"It is not questioned that it is the duty of a trial judge to be present during all the stages of a criminal trial. His absence during the examination of a witness, during the argument of counsel, or at the handing in of a verdict has been held to constitute reversable error and where a statute required the presence of two or more judges at the trial it has been held that the absence of one of them when the verdict was received invalidated the verdict.

"In the case at bar a judge was present at all the stages of the trial of the defendant, but the judge thus attendant was not the same throughout the trial. Can one judge hear the witnesses for the State and another judge, by consent, hear the witnesses for the defense? And can a judge who has not seen and heard all the witnesses seen and heard by the jury, charge the jury and receive the verdict and impose sentence if the accused has consented to his substitution in place of a judge who began the trial, but has been compelled by illness to retire?

Mayer Didn't Hear All Witnesses.

"In the case at bar, the substituted judge came into the trial after the Government had presented the whole of its case. There were 106 witnesses who testified for the Government and the substituted judge knew nothing of these witnesses except as he read their testimony in the stenographic minutes. A trial judge should have before him all the evidence that is before the jury and he does not have it all before him if the jury has seen and heard the witnesses give their testimony upon the stand while he has only read it as recorded in the minutes. Witnesses seen and heard by the jury must be seen and heard by the Judge.

"From the personal appearance of witnesses upon the stand the jury obtained, and the Judge did not, what Professor Wigmore calls 'the elusive and uncommunicable evidence of a witness.' The demeanor of a witness on the stand may be as important as any other evidence in the case. The record of this case affords more than one instance where the Judge frankly stated his embarrassment due to the fact that he had not heard and seen all the witnesses, and so was unable to rule and to instruct the jury as otherwise he might have done.

"One of the several instances of this sort is seen in the following statement made in the course of his charge to the jury: 'Now, I do not propose to comment upon the testimony of individual human beings in this case, and under the circumstances it would be a piece of judicial impertinence, because you have seen all the witnesses and I have only seen some of them.'

"It is the opinion of this Court that in a criminal case trial by jury means trial by a tribunal consisting of at least one Judge and twelve jurors, all of whom must remain identical from the beginning to the end.

Stipulation Was Void.

"It is not possible for either the Government or the accused, or for both, to consent to a substitution either of one Judge for another Judge or of one juror for another juror. The continuous presence of the same Judge and jury is equally essential throughout the whole of the trial. The conclusion which we have reached makes unnecessary the consideration of other assignments of error. Judge Ward, not otherwise dissenting, thinks the motion to dismiss the writ of error should be granted. Judgment is reversed and a new trial is ordered."

Freeman was convicted in March, 1912, and in asking Judge Mayer for a new trial he asserted that Michael Kehoe, one of the trial jurors, was disqualified because as a Grand Juror he had previously investigated the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mining enterprises. Freeman further asserted that three of his witnesses, Joseph McNulty, a mining engineer and a resident of the Cobalt district; Professor R. Carr Harris of the Canadian Naval Academy, and Dr. Robert Bell of Ottawa, who, after retiring from the Canadian Geological Survey, made inspections of the Hawthorne mines, were intimidated and threatened with prosecution if they crossed the Canadian border to swear to the accuracy of their reports which were used in the sale of mining stock.

FIVE DROWN ON HOT DAY.

Charles Shaw of Dublin Left Clothes on Ship Canal Bank.

Five persons were reported yesterday to have been drowned in the waters about New York.

Policeman Pfeffer of the West 177th Street Station was walking through some rushes along the Harlem Ship Canal at 207th Street when he came across a man's clothing. The band of a straw hat was initialed "C. S.," as was a belt. At the station it was remembered that on Sunday John Tracy of 623 West 204th Street had asked the police to find Charles Shaw of Dublin, Ireland, a baritone singer, who was visiting him.

Tracy went to the station house and identified the clothing as belonging to his friend. He was told that the body of a man answering Shaw's description had been found in the river on Sunday. He went to the Morgue and found that his friend's body had been recovered.

The drowned man was 23 years old, a son of Judge Thomas Shaw of Dublin.

Mrs. Julia Biro of 209 East Twenty-fifth Street, was drowned at Coney Island on Tuesday probably. Her clothing was found in a bathhouse at the foot of Henderson's Walk. Ernest Biro, a dealer in postcards, told the police his wife had gone to Coney Island on Tuesday to spend the day.

While bathing in Valentine's Pond, midway between Flushing and Jamaica, Lloyd Eldert, the 13-year-old son of A. D. Eldert of 206 Fulton Street, Jamaica, was drowned. He stepped into a hole and went down before his younger brother could summon help.

Joseph Waldo of 30 Hamilton Street reported that his playmate, Michael Palermo, 7 years old, of the same address had fallen from the pier at Market Street and the East River and was drowned. Longshoremen dived, but found no trace of the body.

The body of an unidentified man, about 40 years old, was found yesterday in the bay off the Quarantine station. The Coroner believes he fell from some excursion boat.

BOY'S LIFE SAVED TWICE.

Rescued from Peril on Train, Then Fished from the River.

In Belleville, N. J., six-year-old Walter Coeyman of 24 Isaac Street followed some older boys to take a swim in Second River this afternoon. At the Erie station there was a long freight train moving slowly. The older boys climbed on the cars, crossing them and getting down on the other side. Young Coeyman tried to follow but at the second rung of the iron ladder on the side of a box car he was not able to draw himself up further and became so excited that he could not let go his hold.

As the train was passing over the bridge which spans the river, Lawrence Rhodes, who is 18 years old and lives at 16 Isaac Street, noticed the lad hanging from the side of the train. He placed himself in position at the end of the bridge close to the stone abutment, and as the train came by he seized the boy, causing him to let go his hold on the ladder rung. Rhodes lost his balance as he was clinging to Coeyman, and the two of them went over the bridge into the river, forty feet below.

Rhodes is a good swimmer, and he got hold of the boy as he came to the surface and swam with him to the shore, where first-aid methods were resorted to. Later on the little fellow was turned over to his father, Walter Coeyman, and taken home.

CITY BREVITIES.

Henry D. Kruger, Superintendent of the apartment house at 464 Riverside Drive, got into an argument yesterday with Henry Briston, the negro elevator runner, about the merits of the German and British armies. He got a revolver and a billy from his room. When the police arrived he barricaded himself in his apartment, and the door had to be forced. He was held in the Harlem Court in $2,000 bail for felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law.

Charged with the theft of lenses and cameras worth $1,000 from the store of Burke & James, 225 Fifth Avenue, Frederick Duffy, a clerk of 134 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested in Boston on Monday, was brought back to this city yesterday to face trial.

A meeting of the Orthodox rabbis of the United States will be opened tonight at 145 Norfolk Street to discuss plans to aid Jews suffering because of the war. It is expected 150 rabbis will attend.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that articles having a commercial value received in the Argentine Republic in the regular "postal union" mails from other countries, being liable to custom duty, are handed over to the Argentine custom authorities for disposal, and according to the customs regulations of that country are subject to confiscation in case the addressees fail to pay the duty.

Moses Osborne, Captain of the steamer Claremont of the Glen Island Line, who was accused by Inspector McGill of the Health Department of having shanghaied him on Sunday, when he attempted to serve him with a summons for violating the smoke ordinance, was held for trial by Magistrate Frothingham yesterday. Bail was fixed at

PRINCE AND HIS WIFE DECIDE TO 'MAKE UP'

Engalitcheffs Said to Have Gone to the Country to Settle Their Differences.

HE IS CZAR'S RELATIVE

Princess, Who Divorced Samuel Clayton of Philadelphia, Inherited Wealth.

The sudden and complete disappearance of the Prince and Princess Engalitcheff from their respective hotels has given rise to the belief among their friends here that the estrangement between the two has been made up and that there will be no divorce trial in October, although papers in such a suit are now on file in the County Clerk's Office.

At the Ritz-Carlton, where the Prince has an apartment, it is asserted that nothing is known of the whereabouts of Prince Engalitcheff beyond the fact that he has not been there since Tuesday afternoon, and that he has not given up his apartment. He did not leave any forwarding address and his mail is being held for him at the hotel.

According to the management at the St. Regis Hotel, where Princess Engalitcheff has been living with her 13-year-old son, Nicholas Jr., ever since she left the Vanderbilt several months ago, the Princess gave up her apartment there on Aug. 18, and it was understood then that she was visiting Mrs. William Sargent in the Thousand Islands. She has been in the hotel several times lately, and was last seen there at luncheon on Tuesday.

Until a few weeks ago, the Princess was secluded in her apartments at the St. Regis, refusing to see any callers, but lately, just before her departure, the Prince has been received by his wife and has spent several evenings in her apartments.

In 1898 the Prince Nicholas Vladmir Eugalitcheff, son of Prince Alexander of Moscow and a blood relation of the royal family of Russia, won as his bride Mrs. Evelyn Partridge Clayton, the divorced wife of Samuel Clayton of Philadelphia and the daughter of the late Charles W. Partridge, a wealthy merchant of Chicago. The Prince, whose estate in Russia was not sufficient to support his rank, dropped his titles and came to Chicago as plain Nicholas Eugalitcheff, a member of the Russian Consular staff there. On the side he was also junior partner in the insurance brokers firm of Cracraft & Eugalitcheff.

After his marriage to Mrs. Clayton they returned to Russia and the Prince resumed his social rank and his place as an officer in the Emperor's House Guards. It was in 1909, while the Prince and his wife were in Europe, that rumors first started that the couple were not happy. Several Chicago papers printed letters purporting to be from the Princess and declaring that she was going to get a divorce.

On the arrival of the Prince and Princess in this country in the Fall of 1909, the letters were branded as forgeries by the Princess. Friends said that they had been written by a society woman of Chicago anxious to win the Prince away from his wife.

Last June the Princess filed papers through her attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle and Vandivier, in a suit for absolute divorce. Prince Eugolitcheff, who was on board the Espagne on his way to France, where he was to serve in the French army, was notified of his wife's action while still at sea. He came back to New York on the Espagne's return trip, and was served with the divorce papers when he landed.

In the suit the Princess asked to have her maiden name restored and demanded the custody of their child, Nicholas. It was to watch over this boy, it is said, that former Detective Sergeant William O'Brien remained on guard before her apartments at the St. Regis. No mention was made of alimony as the Prince is believed to have little money, while his wife is possessed of the fortune which her father left her.

Friends say that the couple have gone to the country to talk matters over, and it is generally understood that matters have been arranged out of court, and that a complete reconciliation will be announced when they return. It is not believed that the Prince will go back to the battlefields of France.

Newspaper Company Dissolved.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Orders of dissolution were filed with the Secretary of State today by the Evening Union Publishing Company of Atlantic City. Acting Governor Walter E. Edge is named as the agent. The Union was incorporated in 1905 for $15,000, and one of the incorporators was Carlton Godfrey, Speaker of the last House of Assembly.

WOMAN SHOOTS NEIGHBOR.

Police Captain Arrives as Mrs. Monister Wounds Another Woman.

The sound of a pistol shot startled Police Captain Ward of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, as he was passing 194 Montrose Avenue yesterday afternoon. He ran into the hall of the house and found Mrs. Lena Monister, a tenant, with a revolver extended, about to fire at a woman who cowered not ten paces from her. As Captain Ward jumped to grasp the women's arm she fired again. As the sound of the shot filled the narrow hallway the other woman screamed and fell forward.

For several minutes and until help came the Captain had to give all his attention to subduing Mrs. Monister. The woman fought to get at the other, who got up from the floor with blood running down her face from a wound on her cheek. The second shot had grazed her face. The Captain's arrival had disconcerted the assailant and deflected her aim. The wounded woman was Mrs. Antonia Guide, who lived in the house.

Mrs. Monister was taken to the Manhattan Avenue Court, where she was held for violating the Sullivan law and felonious assault. The shooting grew out of a row between neighbors.

NIGHT RIDERS PLEAD GUILTY

Nearly Sixty of Them Arraigned in Kentucky Court—Two Confess.

HARTFORD, Ky., Aug. 25.—The long struggle of the authorities with lawlessness in this portion of western Kentucky culminated in the Ohio County Circuit Court here today, when a group of a total of more than threescore persons were placed on trial for participating in night-riding outrages. When court adjourned for the day two men had pleaded guilty, nine others were on trial and fifty-three were awaiting a hearing.

The two men who threw themselves on the mercy of the court were sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary for flogging a man and a woman. Charges against the remainder allege maltreatment of various persons and the murder of a negro.

Scores of persons in Ohio and nearby counties have been flogged at night and their homes riddled with bullets within the last ten months by bands of mounted men.

The authorities say reasons advanced to the victims indicated the night-riders were endeavoring to regulate the conduct of communities through intimidation, displace negro labor with white, and fix prices which merchants should charge for merchandise.

HOLDS COURT AT ASYLUM.

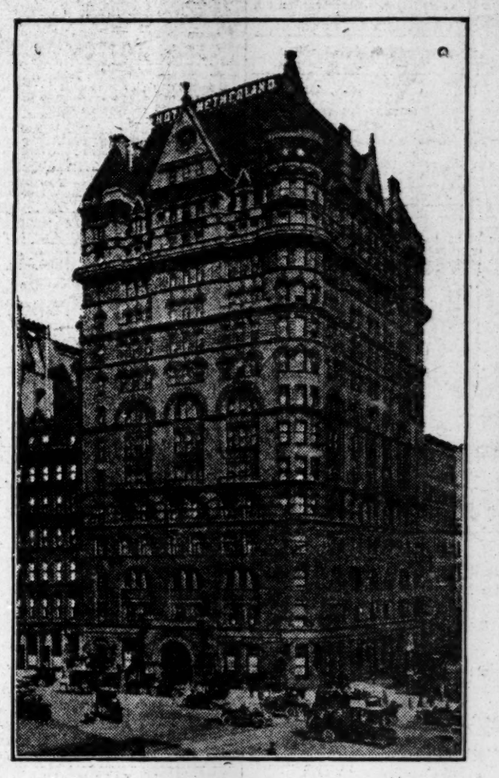
Judge Arnold Goes to Matteawan to Hear Pleas of Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—C. W. H. Arnold of Poughkeepsie, County Judge of Dutchess, held court today at the Matteawan State Hospital instead of having the patients who sought freedom by habeas corpus writs appear at the county seat. He heard nineteen cases, half a dozen of them being those of women.

So frequent have writs been applied for by patients since Harry K. Thaw popularized the plan that it has required the attention of two doctors and two attendants about three times a week to take patients from Matteawan to Poughkeepsie to relate their complaints in court. To save the trouble and expense, Dr. Kleb, the Superintendent, suggested to Judge Arnold that he come to the hospital and hear the relators. The court heard all the patients had to say about their cases and reserved decision.

James Chalmers of New York refused to speak to the Judge, although he asked for a writ. He said a regular court room, instead of a ward in the hospital, was the proper place for him to appear. He thought the moral effect and environment were unduly unfavorable to his case.



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Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up
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Two floors of Bachelor Single Rooms at special low rates.
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Laugh as much as you like, but please don't get hysterical and break the chairs when you see
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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Last Matinee Sat. 2:10. Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

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HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

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REPUBLIC W. 42d St. TONIGHT At 8:20 OPENS A. H. WOODS presents COMMON CLAY A New American Play in 3 Acts, with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL

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VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. TO CHERISH and PROTECT. Beg. Sun., Robert Edeson in Mortimer

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CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42d St. Sept. 1 NEXT WED. EVE., COHAN & HARRIS present THE HOUSE OF GLASS A New Play by Max Marcin. SEATS NOW.

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 275 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.00. MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 Washington Square"

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